FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LX—NO 3,076 FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1895. NEW SERIES—VOL. XII—NO. 617

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 14, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Mme. Joniaux, the Belgian Borgia, who was convicted at Antwerp of poisoning her husband, her sister, her uncle and her brother, to get the insurance on their lives, has been sentenced to life confinement in a dark dungeon, where she will see no ray of light nor hear the voice of a human being, her food being pushed into her dungeon through a small aperture in the wall. The result will be death or insanity in a few months. Two years is said to be the maximum of life or sanity in such an ordeal. She is 53 years old and mentally a very clever woman.

H. Clay Evans who last Thursday took the oath of office as Governor of Tennessee, does not appear to be in a hurry about asserting his right to the position. No legal steps, says a despatch, have yet been taken to compel the delivery of the Executive office into his keeping. Mr. Evans' probable course will be to perform some act required of the Governor, then call on the courts to enforce his authority. Some of his advisers have urged that he await the conclusion of the investigation to be made of alleged frauds by the Legislative committee appointed for that purpose before making any further move.

The corner stone of the monument to L. L. Polk, the first President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union was laid at his grave in Oakwood Cemetery Thursday. The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State conducted the ceremonies, assisted by the National Council of the Farmers' Alliance. Sleet and snow poured down and the wind blew a gale, says a Raleigh special, but besides the Alliance men and Masons many citizens witnessed the ceremonies. After the corner stone was laid, the procession returned to Metropolitan Hall, where a Polk memorial meeting was held. President Butler, of the National Alliance, presided. Seated on the platform were Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina; Major Mann Page, of Virginia; ex-National Lecturer Willetts of Kansas, and Rev. Dr. J. W. Carter, of Raleigh. Major Mann Page delivered the eulogy on Co. Polk, speaking at length of his character, life and services. Dr. Carter and H. G. Denning, of Pennsylvania, also made short addresses.

In its weekly review of the industrial and railroad interests of the South the Manufacturers' Record reports a considerable increase in the organization of new enterprises, especially in cotton manufacturing matters. Special reports from New England show that a number of companies, that have not been mentioned as seeking Southern locations, are looking for desirable cites, and the interest that is being aroused in that section in Southern cotton development is rapidly gaining. During the week a company has been organized to build a mill in South Carolina to make a finer grade of cotton goods than has yet been produced in the South. This mill will cost about $200,000. Another company, organized with a capital of $400,000 in the same State, will also make finer goods. Among other enterprises reported were another $200,000 mill and $350,000 fertilizer manufacturing company in South Carolina. $20,000 water works, $25,000 electric light plant, $75,000 water works, lumber plants, furniture factory and gold mining operations in North Carolina.

Two very important communications from the President of the United States were presented in the Senate Friday and were referred to their appropriate committees. The first notified Congress that, as a precaution against its failure to give legislative aid to the Treasury, arrangements had been made for a four per cent "coin" bond to run thirty years at a premium which would make the actual interest 3¢ per cent. but coupled with the condition that if a 3 per cent. "gold" bond were authorized by Congress within ten days they would be substituted for the four per cent. bonds, thus saving $539,159 in annual interest and saving $16,174,770 in interest for the full term of thirty years. Without any comment, but with a sense of the importance of the President's representation, the message was referred to the Comittee on Finance. The other message of the President attracted equal attion and gave rise to considerable discussion, after which it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It had reference to the death sentences imposed on the persons convicted of engaging in a revolutionary movement in Hawaii. The general tone of the debate indicated the depth of the feeling which exists against such a sanguinary measure—the only expression to the contrary coming from Mr. Morgan, who said that he had no advice to give to the Hawaiian Government, but that if it yielded to the remonstrance of any other Government in such a matter, it might as well turn over its power again to Queen Lilinokalani.

The following are said to be by the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, the main points in the proposed new election law: Two boxes and two ballots. One ballot contains the names of State offices, justices and judges and Congressmen. The other box is for all officers. Registrars of elections are appointed by the clerk of the court, one from each political party. Pollholders are appointed in the same way. Both registrars and pollholders are nominated by State chairman of each political party. The bill defines as a political party one which in the last election for Governor and other State officers received 30,000 votes and thus recognizes three parties in this State. There will be two messengers sent from each polling place as soon as the returns are made out. One of these takes the returns to the register of deeds, the other messenger takes them to the clerk of court. The returns must be so received by the clerk and register within twenty-four hours after they are prepared and receipts for them must be given to the messengers. The polls are to close at the usual time—sunset. As soon as the ballots are counted they are replaced in the box in which they were deposited or in another specially prepared box, and this is to be fastened and sealed and the boxes are to be at once sent to the Superior court clerk, who is made county canvasser. He adds up the figures of the elections returns, but has no judicial power. He is required to keep the ballots. The clerk and the register of deeds record the abstracts of election and send a certified copy to the Secretary of State. The latter then adds up the figures. He has no judicial powers. The registration of voters will be for four successive Saturdays prior to the election, at the voting place, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. On the second Saturday before the election day challenging will be done, notice to be given as provided by the present law. The registrars decide as to the qualifications of the voters and if the challenge is good they are to strike out the name of the voter. There is to be no challenging at the polls.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Secretary Carlisle has fined Johnson Pomeroy, of the Sixth Virginia Internal Revenue District, $400 for failure to destroy stamps on empty packages. ——The correspondent of the Central News at Wei-Hai-Wei telegraphs under date of February 7th that the Chinese iron-clads Chen Yuen and Ting Yuen have been sunk. ——Burglars entered the bank at Durant, Miss., and secured between $500 and $1,000. Two suspicious characters have been arrested and a posse is pursuing several suspected parties. ——A northbound freight train on the New Orleans and Northeastern road was wrecked at Purvis, Miss., Thursday morning. A negro tramp was killed and two others fatally injured. Fourteen loaded cars were smashed. ——Near Chapell, Nebraska, the Union Pacific Atlantic Express was wrecked by a spreading rail. Four cars and the engine were overturned. The thermometer was thirty degrees below zero and the passengers suffered greatly. —— Jim French and "Verdigris Kid," two members of the Cook gang, were killed while attempting to rob the store of W. C. Patton & Co., at Catoosa, I. T. Sam E. Irvine, manager for W. C. Patton & Co., was shot and seriously injured. ——A dispatch from Marseilles says that a Chinese commission, comprising fifteen persons, has arrived at that place with full credentials instructing them to persuade the European Powers to arrange peace between China and Japan. ——As an east bound freight train was going into the switch at Carve Tank, Va., the engine blew up and Fireman Dean Henry was instantly killed. Engineer John King died in an hour. He was blown to the river bank some distance and his body was not found for 35 minutes. Both men resided in Roanoke. ——The treasury receipts from customs continue to justify expectations from the new tariff bill. They began to increase last November and have kept steadily up since that time. The excess by months, since last November, as compared with the corresponding months of the last fiscal year, is: December, $2,050,000; January, $5,907,000; seven days this month, $1,000,000. At the present ratio of receipts to expenditures the month of February will about balance, although the excess of expenditures over receipts is now $2,400,000. Most of the heavy expenditures are made in the first half of the month. Expenditures of the treasury do not take into consideration the fixed charges on account of the sinking fund, which is in arrears about $140,000,000, beginning as far back as Secretary Windom's time, and being ignored by all subsequent Secretaries of the Treasury since, for the lack of funds. ——United States Marshal Allison went to Swain county Thursday armed with a writ empowering him to deliver to the Council of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians all the land embraced in the Qualla boundary tract, comprising several thousand acres. The case has been in litigation several years and Congress recently passed an appropriation to carry out a compromise. The marshal will remove all squatters, twelve or fifteen in number, and formally deliver the land to the Indians. —— Cincinnati had another $100,000 leaf tobacco warehouse fire. ——The New York Assembly has passed a bill prohibiting boxing and sparring exhibitions in that State. ——An ice floe has blocked the mouth of the Mersey river at Liverpool. ——The harbor of Plymouth, Mass., is completely frozen over, an unusual occurrence. ——Brooklyn policemen failing to arrest strikers for acts of violence done in their presence will be dismissed. —— An alleged dynamite bomb found on a door step in Brooklyn has been sent to the navy yard for examination. ——Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, vetoed the city ordinances repealing the franchises of the trolley car companies. ——Northern Texas was swept by a howling blizzard. Thousands of cattle are dying from cold. ——The schooner John C. Haynes was run down and sunk by a tug in Hampton Roads. ——Senator Rice will introduce a bill to put all the municipal offices in Wilmington, save the board of audit and finance, into the hands of the Radicals. —— The Senate Finance committee will favorably report the bill for an appropriation to the Lindley training school and the Judiciary committee will favorably report a measure to loan the Ladies' Monumental association $10,000 to pay for the Confederate monument.—— Part of a vessel washed ashore near Vineyard Haven, Mass., with three men frozen to death on it. ——In some sections of New York last week the mercury reached 34 degrees below zero. ——An Appomattox National Park association has been formed. ——At Pittsburg, Pa., teams with heavily loaded wagons crossed the rivers on the ice. Thousands of workmen are in enforced idleness by reason of frozen water and steam pipes. There is a scarcity of provisions in the stores and none are arriving. ——President Cleveland notifies Congress that he has negotiated the sale of $62,400,000 bonds at 3¢ per cent. payable in "coin," for which are to be substituted for 3 per cent. gold bonds if Congress will provide for their issue within the next ten days. The saving by the latter will be $539,159 annually in interest. ——In Ohio a 4 year old boy wandered away from home and was frozen to death. ——A young man at Omaha was boiled to death by the bursting of a steam heater in his dwelling. ——At Cape Breton, N. F., 100 houses were swept away by a tidal wave. Many lives were lost. ——At Clarksville, Tenn., during a trial the court house roof fell in, causing a panic, in which many people were hurt. The judge jumped from a window thirty feet from the ground. ——A mother and child were fatally burned at New Orleans, the former in trying to put out her child's clothing. ——The crew of the steamer Crathie are under examination at Aberdeen as to the collision with the Elbe. ——The blizzard in New York exceeded the one in 1888 in everything except the depth of snow. In addition to the snow and extreme cold the wind blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The harbor was full of ice. All trains were delayed. Several wrecks are reported. —— From throughout the South comes news of most extremely cold weather. There was snow in Southern Florida with the mercury down in the twenties. At Georgetown the bay was frozen and thousands of fish perished with cold. ——At St. Louis the Mississipi river was frozen over six inches thick. —— The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1894: Galveston, 1,458,752; New Orleans, 2,041,814; Mobile, 214,777; Savannah, 789,568; Charleston, 364,761; Wilmington, 218,489; Norfolk, 382,328; Baltimore, 77,003; New York, 147,600; Boston, 47,254; Newport News, 29,888; Philadelphia, 78,702; West Point, 243,538; Brunswick, 84,603; Velasco, 592; Port Royal, 119,453. Total, 6,299,132.

"CLAIMS OF LONG DESCENT."

We are all the Lineal Descendants of Kings and Queens.

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To any one who does not consider the vanity inherent in human nature it is astonishing to note the number of people, even in this country, where every man is a sovereign, who lay claim to royal descent. The third edition of "Americans of Royal Descent" has recently been issued, with 900 pages and several additional pedigrees. Not so very long since a Richmond, (Va.) paper had several columns giving in great and edifying detail the pedigrees of divers and sundry families in that State who ran back their genealogical line to some king of England. And farther North the *nouveaux riches*, overwhelmed with all the good things of the present, and feeling secure for the future, not infrequent proceed to provide for the past also by purchasing themselves a comfortable pedigree with some king as a *terminus a quo*. These genealogical acquisitions, like the similar traditional claims of the F. F. V.'s in the Old Dominion, are deemed by the public exceedingly doubtful. Tennyson (himself of undoubted royal ancestry) has said:

"From yon blue sky above us bent
The grand old gardener and his wife
Smile at the claims of long descent."

While claims of royal origin could be of no benefit to the claimants if proven, and certainly could be of small credit, seeing that the average royalty has been a rather disreputable character, there is another side to this question which has been little considered. And that is that these claims, notwithstanding public incredulity, are probably all true. Let us consider. William the Conqueror ascended the throne of England A. D 1066. Allowing thirty-three years as a generation, there have been twenty-six generations since, counting his children then living as the first generation. Many people leave several children, others leave more. It is certainly not an immoderate calculation to average each descendant as leaving three children. For if each descendent with his wife left only two children, the population would have stood still; whereas the less than a million inhabitants of the British Isles of that day have grown to be nearly forty millions there, and seventy millions on this side of the water. William the Conqueror had four sons and six daughters. Averaging each of these as having three children, with the same average for each of their descendants down to the present, and the ten children of William in the present or twenty-fifth generation, by a simple arithmetical calculation, would have 2,824,295,314,810 descendants now living in the British Isles, in America, in the colonies or wherever men of British descent are to be found. As this is fully 25,000 times as many as there are people of British descent on the globe there must be an error in the above calculation. There are two. First: while an average of two children to each descendant is too small since that average would have kept the population stationary, an average of three is too high, as that is an increase of fifty per cent. every thirty-three years, an average which few countries other than the United States could show. The second error is that inter-marriages among descendants must be allowed for. Say that owing to these errors the result of the calculation is 25,000 times too much, it would still result that every man of the English-speaking race is descended from the Conqueror. Reduce it as much more as you like, and the chances are yet strong that any given man of your acquaintance, as well as yourself, is probably a descendant of the victor at Hastings. Carry the *positus*—as lawyers call him—back a few generatins further, say to Alfred the Great or Charlemagne, and the chances are almost inevitable that any given individual is their descendant. Indeed in the light of arithmetic it may be doubted if to-day there is any person speaking French, German, or English who is not a lineal descendant of Charlemagne. It is at least a mathematical certainty that to-day there lives no one in any civilized country who is not a lineal descendant of some king or other eminent historical character. So true is it that he has made "all people of one blood," and so puerile are claims of anyone whatever to superior descent over his neighbor.

The six wives of Henry VIII. of England came from three different countries and different ranks, but each, as well as Henry himself, was descended from Edward III. This fact is commemorated on the windows of the chapel of the Royal Palace at Hampton Court, as will be remembered by all who have been there. In London, too, there is to-day a butcher (and many others of like rank) who can prove unbroken lineal descent in a legitimate line from a king of England.

There is another view, too, of this matter. While taking any historical character as a *terminus a quo*, his descendants widen out in each generation like a pyramid from its apex; yet taking any given person, yourself, for instance, and tracing back his ancestors in like manner, they double in each ascending generation till in a few hundred years they become "like sands on the seashore for multitude." The first error in the above calculation as to descendants is eliminated. The ancestors in each ascending generation must be exactly double the number of those in the generations below it. The only error to be allowed for is the duplication of ancestors by intermarriage of relatives, till finally, by the operation of this fact in the remote past, the whole human race is narrowed to one pair for its origin. But taking each individual living to-day as the apex of an inverted pyramid, with his ancestors doubling with each ascending generation, those ancestors become countless. Puting the population of the British Isles in William the Conqueror's day at 1,000,000 it may be doubted if any English speaking man breathes to-day who is not descended not only from William himself, but from each other of the great majority of the whole population of that day. It is true families die out; but if they survive and increase to the third or fourth generation, with each successive generation decrease greatly of course the chances of all the branches dying out. Even where descendents apparently fail in the direct line there always is a chance that descendants exist who have become obscure and been lost sight of, or there may be descendants through illegitimate and hence unrecognized descendants. Every man may safely count on the fact that among his innumerable ancestors are not only kings and other historical characters, but also as certainly tramps and criminals of every description. Fortunately criminals do not, as a rule, "live out half their days," and their line is more apt to become extinct in the first or second generation succeeding; yet he who

"The ancestral line would ascend
Will find it waxed at the other end
With some *lineal* progenitor."

True, indeed, it is that every man is descended not only from heroes, kings, princes, poets, but also as certainly from murderers and thieves.

The doctrine of heredity has some force in it, but much that is called heredity is simply the effect of environment. A man may be a thief or the opposite because his father was such, but it is much more likely that his bent toward larceny or good works is due rather to his surroundings and early influences than to qualities transmitted in the blood. Inasmuch as the grandchild is only 1-4 his son 1-8, his son 1-16, and his son 1-32 (and so on in geometrical ratio) the possessor of inherited qualites from any given ancestor, the effect of descent speedily minimizes. Nothing is more absurd and unfounded than the claims of an aristocracy based upon the supposed continued transmission of virtues and talents, as in the British House of Lords, or of a monarchy, all of which have been founded by some great chieftain of his day. But more absurd still is the spectacle of any one individual seeking to attract imputed honor to himself by asserting claim to descent from one who held some post of honor centuries ago. If the chain of descent can be made out, countless others are equally as certainly descended from the same origin, and furthermore the claimant is equally as certainly descended from numerous disreputable characters, whose qualities he has the same chance to have inherited with those of his more conspicuous and honored ancester. No conception is more false in fact than the current conceit that any man is descended from a single line of ancestors. The lines of descent approach infinity. And nothing is more certainly destroyed by the inexorable logic of figures than any assumed merit based upon "claims of long descent." We are not only all descended from Adam and Eve, but probably every German, Frenchman, Spaniard, Italian and Anglo-Saxon is likewise a descendant of Julius Cæsar and Charlemagne. It is true royal dynasties have died out, but no account is taken of illegitimate descendants, usually numerous, in such cases. Besides, luxury and wars decimate dynasties, and intermarriages reduce the number of descending lines. Cæsar left no legal heir in the direct line, but according to what Suetonius and Plutarch tell us of him he doubtless left many descendants. Famine and war have destroyed whole populations, but when after a few generations a man's descendants have multiplied into many lines, no disaster could within any reasonable probability cut off all his descendants. The modern "claimants" have no monopoly. The beggar next door is probably a genuine lineal descendant of Charlemagne. As Pope says:

"What can ennoble fools or slaves or cowards?
Not all the blood of all the Howards.
Or as Sancho Panza hath it:
"Every man is the son of his own works."

Every man leaving descendants who survive beyond the third or fourth generation will, in all probability, in a few centuries be one of the ancestors of every man of his nationality then living on the globe. But if there is any element of uncertainty as to a man's descendants there is none as to his ancestors. The "past at least is secure." Every man has necessarily had millions of ancestors, and equally of necessity has "royal blood in his veins."

WALTER CLARK.

Some North Carolina Names.

Hamilton McMill an in the Robesonian.]

In investigating a matter of interest to the writer I have discovered some facts in regard to family names in Robeson that may also interest the readers of your paper. The name Croom can be traced back to the arrival of De Graffenreid nearly 200 years ago. The name is Swiss and was originally spelled Krum. Cogdell is another name in Robeson of like origin and of equal antiquity.

The name Fulmore is German, and was originally pronounced *Feelmore*. One branch of this family settled in the eastern part of North Carolina and another settled in New York. The Northern branch spelled the name Fillmore, corresponding nearly to the German pronunciation. From this Northern branch came Millard Fillmore, once the President of the United States.

Prominent among the family names in the southern part of the county is that of Bracy. In old Bibles and other records the name is spelled *Bressi*, which in French is pronounced as we find it spelled at the present day. Another name in that section, or just over the border in South Carolina, is Troublefield. This is a corruption of Turbeville and is also French. The Bressis and Turbevilles landed at Charleston soon after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Another French name is that of Blanks, originally Blanc. This family name was changed to White, which the French name signifies, and those bearing the name were distinguished from the English by being called "Moselle" Whites, indicating the Department of the Moselle in France from whence they emigrated. The Moselle Whites in course of time became Musslewhites. A branch of the family in South Carolina became McWhites—the prefix Mc being supposed to indicate a Scotch origin. The Scotch names were first spelled thus, M', the apostrophe being changed to a c by E. J. Hale, Sr., for a long period the editor of the Fayetteville *Observer*. The name Nelson found in the northern part of the county is a contraction of Neill's-son. This is an English name and in Gaelic is McNeill and in Irish is O'Neill.

Sinclair is simply the English pronunciation of Saint Clair. This name was originally French. In the first line of Pope's essay "Awake my St. John, etc.," the Saint John must be pronounced *Sinjin*, as St. Leger was pronounced *Silliger*.

The name Regan is probably Scotch Irish with a French origin. The name Mercer is Scotch, and suggests the following fact: When Thomas Jefferson complained in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence that the King of England was importing Highland Scotch and other foreign mercenaries, Benjamin Franklin told him that the allusion to the Scotch was indelicate inasmuch as General Mercer, the Scotch Jacobite, and old Dr. Witherspoon, the Scotchman, were fighting for American Independence, and the objectionable sentence was stricken out.

The oldest family name in North Carolina is Devereux. This name can be traced back to Cæsar's time, and was originally *Eburovices*. The name Mallett can be traced to 1066, or to the Norman conquest, when one of that name became a *tenant in capite* under William the Conqueror. The original settler of that name arrived in Charleston with thousands of other Huguenots, and among them may be mentioned the Lenoirs, the LeGrands and Pettigrews.

Preached to one People for Fifty Years

On the 27th of February Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of Richmond, Va., will have been pastor fifty years of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city. Plans are progressing for its celebration in proper style. Fifty years is a long time to minister to one people. But not many are left that he first found.

North Carolina at Appomattox

Correspondence of the Charlotte Observer.]

From the last volume of the "Rebellion Records," just published, I take the following synopsis of the North Carolina commands from the "Appomattox parole lists," showing the North Carolina brigades at the surrender with the commanding officer and strength of each.

North Carolina had there paroled one major general, Bryan Grimes, and six brigadiers, i. e., W. R. Cox, Matthew W. Ransom, John R. Cooke, Wm. MacRae, W. P. Roberts and J. H. Lane.

Brigade	Commanded by	Total rank and file surrendered
1. Cox's,	Brig-Gen. W. R. Cox,	572
2. Grimes',	Col. D. G. Coward,	530
3. Johnston's,	Col. J. W. Lea,	463
4. Lewis',	Capt. John Beard,	447
5. Cooke's,	Brig-Gen. J. R. Cooke.	560
6. MacRae's	Brig-Gen. Wm. MacRae,	442
7. Lane's,	Brig Gen. J. H. Lane,	570
8. Scales',	Col. J. H. Hyman,	719
9. Ransom's,	Brig-Gen. M. W. Ransom	435
10. Barringer's,		23
11. Roberts',	Brig-Gen. W. P. Roberts,	93
Maj-Gen. Grimes and staff		18
Cummings', Miller's, Williams', Flanners' and Ramsey's batteries		150
Total North Carolinians paroled		5,022

*Cavalry.

The following North Carolina regiments were in the above brigades at the surrender: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th (1st cavalry); 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th (2d cavalry); 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 41st (3rd cavalry); 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 59th (4th cavalry); 63rd (5th cavalry); 1st North Carolina battalion sharp-shooters, 2nd North Carolina battalion, 16th North Carolina battalion (cavalry) and the five batteries of artillery above named. Total, forty-two regiments and one battalion infantry, five regiments and one battalion cavalry and five batteries artillery. That all these should have numbered only 5,000 rank and file at the surrender shows the wear and tear North Carolina troops had sustained. First and last, by the muster rolls, these commands had contained over 100,000 men.

The official "parole list" settles that the rank of Gen. John B. Jordon was only that of major general and not lieutenant general, as has been claimed, for he could not have been promoted after the surrender. Maj. Gen. R. F. Hoke, of North Carolina, therefore, ranked him, and next to Lieut. Gens. Lonstreet and S. D. Lee, is the ranking Confederate general now living.

Royalty in Disguise.

Direct financial gain is often the least among the objects which prompt men of ability to enter the field as canvassers. There is probably no other field of employment so well adapted to develop an ambitious young man, rounding out his character and fitting him for any emergency in life.

The successful man in professional, political or business life is the man who knows how to read human character, and as some one has said: "The preacher sees men at their best; the doctor at their worst; but the lawyer and the book agent find them just as they are."

For some months it has been known almost to a certainty that a prominent prince of Europe is now in America in disguise and is canvassing for books, that he may in this manner learn more of the real life of the American people.

Twice has he been identified in the East, and each time changed his disguise and his field of action for to be known would entirely defeat the object of his visit.

A list of eminent men who have been book agents, says the Philadelphia Times, comprises many authors and statesmen.

Jay Gould, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Mark Twain were in early life book canvassers. So, also, was Longfellow, and his success was remarkable.

Daniel Webster paid his second term's tuition at Dartmouth by selling books. General Grant at one time took an agency for Irving's "Columbus." Brete Hart was a book agent in California in 1845-50. Ex President Hayes footed it all over southern Ohio, selling Baxter's "Lives of the Saints."

James G. Blaine began his business career as a canvasser in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he sold the "Life of Henry Clay."

It is no wonder that the business of selling books by subscription has proven so popular, and that men and women of the highest order of intelligence and respectability are everywhere engaged as canvassing agents.

The Claymore of Rob Roy Macgregor.

Hanging beneath one of the oil paintings in the Art Gallery of the Herald Square Theatre is the fine old claymore which long ago was wielded by the mighty arm of the Highland chief Rob Roy over many a bloody field of Scotland. The ravages of time have played havoc with the trappings that once adorned it, but the blade is still as sharp and the heavy hilt as strong as when it was first buckled to the belt of the father of the great chief.

The claymore is about five feet long, with a broad, two-edged blade of the finest tempered steel, and weighs about fifteen pounds. The handle, protected by a basket hilt of strongly-wrought brass, is adapted to the use of one or two hands. Along the blade are many nicks, mute evidences of the war and strife through which the sword has passed. The sheath of leather long ago succumbed to time, and is now torn and broken in many places.

The weapon was worn and used by the great Rob Roy Macgregor, and has been preserved in the Macgregor family as a sacred heritage until now. It was on exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, and again at the World's Fair in Chicago. It was loaned to Manager F. C. Whitney for exhibition at the Herald Square Theatre during the run of the opera "Rob Roy," by John Macgregor of Brooklyn, to whom it has descended. The claymore was used in the wars of the Covenanters and Cavaliers by Col. Donald Macgregor of Glengyle, father of Rob Roy. It was for a long while among the relics of the Long Island Historical Society, a memento of peoples and races that are known to day only by the straggling pages of history and the implements of war and peace which time has spared.

Our Paper Currency.

According to the Chicago Record, the paper currency of the United States, including all kinds of notes and certificates, amounts to $1,167,405,133 in value, and is represented by 147,646,380 pieces of paper as follows:

$1 bills,	39,988,823
$1,000 bills,	86,905
$2 bills,	14,433,262
$5,000 bills,	2,467
$5 bills,	49,832,822
$10,000 bills,	789
$10 bills,	29,505,663
$20 bills,	11,827,471
$50 bills,	815,842
$100 bills,	824,374
$500 bills,	327,960

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Leader Needed.

Wilson Advance.

For nearly three years the Democracy of this country has had entire control of the government, and yet during that time very little actual legislation has been done. That state of affairs is not the result of entire indifference on the part of Democrats; nor is it because legislation enough has not been proposed. For there has been no end to proposed legislation.

It is not because legislation is not needed, for all see that something should be done to relieve the financial distress under which the whole business of the country has been laboring for three years. Then what is the cause? The cause may be seen in the fact that there is no leader who can shape legislation in a manner to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

Leaders are not always necessary. The one characteristic of Democracy is the absence of the political boss. Real Democracy abhors anything like a political dictator. Such a being could not long sojourn in the Democratic party; for Democracy is the power of the people over and above any political boss. Even now a political boss would be obnoxious to the great Democratic mass.

But a leader is now needed; not a political leader, but a great statesman who can see this financial question in its correct connections, one who can lead the bewildered Democracy in Congress out of the Slough of Despond into which it has been cast.

What a prodigious waste of time! What a pitiable spectacle the Democracy has made of itself! No lack of great men, no lack of genius; but there is a woeful lack of unanimity. The Democracy is hopelessly divided, and nothing but a giant intellect that can bring together the broken elements of the party can unite it.

By all odds the financial question is the most important before the country. It has been so for four years. The Democracy's attempt to thrust it down during the last campaign in this State resulted in a disastrous defeat. It has come up and it is going to remain up until it is decided. Democratic leaders can accomplish nothing by shouting out that some other question is the main one, and bidding the financial ghost to down.

A man who can crystalize Democratic sentiment and lead the elements in one unbroken front against the enemies of reform and for the achievement of financial legislation, is needed. Such a one can accomplish great things in this year of grace.

Will he be found? Will he step upon the platform and begin his work? We shall see. A great work awaits him. The treasury needs a financial architect, and needs him much.

China's Waiting Game.

The diplomatic history of China shows that her almost invariable practice has been to entrust important negotiation, in the first place, to officials of the second or third grade, instructed to consume as much time as they can in evasive discussions. If forced to take what appears to be a decisive position, it is subsequently disavowed by the court, on the pretext that the envoys exceeded their authority. This device is repeated as often as the other side will submit to it, until the last resource of deception is exhausted. Then the matter is put into the hands of an agent holding the highest personal rank—generally a member of the imperial family—and a definite conclusion is reached at last.

This course has been systematically pursued in difficulties with England and France, and Japan has no warrant for supposing that an exception will now be made in her favor.

The senior Envoy is not of the most elevated class. He would be repudiated without hesitation if the Chinese rulers found it convenient to annul his work and open the conference anew. In proof of their candor and probity, they would even sweep off his head if the impatience of Japan should take too troublesome a turn. Judging by all precedents, he is not the sort of man to whom China would confide her true purposes at this stage of events.

Pensions.

Wilmington Dispatch.

A correspondent of the New York World asserts that the combined payments of pensions by all countries in the world in the year ended June 30, 1894, were $273,850, as against $140,772,163 paid out by the United States. Our large pensions were designed, it is said, by the tariff lords and others who profit by perversion of law to besot the public conscience, so that mean views of patriotism should prevail. Behind the million who receive pensions are five millions who are being educated to vote for what in its origin was a mere party bribe. The "bread and games" given to the populace at Rome were trifling means of demoralization compared with our present pension expenditure. "Every other Northern voter," says the World's correspondent, "has been systematically educated to look upon the national treasury as a milch cow." The excellence of our institutions, the justness of our laws, the purity of our administration—these are no longer the objects had in view by those who pose as patriots and "true Americans." Pensions, bounties, subsides and tariff favors are now what the noisy patriots wants.

Glorious Future of the South.

Baltimore News.

Contemplate the future of a section of country which has more coal and iron than all of Europe, one-half of all the standing timber in the United States, which raises three-fourths the world's cotton crop and which can manufacture cotton at a lower cost that New England or Great Britain, which practically monopolizes the phosphate rock deposits of the world, which can produce grain enough to supply America and still not cultivate more than half of its soil, which have almost every mineral useful in arts and sciences, which has an unequaled climate, which has a great seacoast and rivers without number—think of such a combination, unknown elsewhere, and then picture if you can the South of the future.

Buchlen's Arnica Salve,

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

How the Senate and House will Stand After March 4.

Although three State Legislatures are yet to be heard from, and seven special elections will have to be held to fill vancies in the list of Representatives elect, it is now possible to give the representatives of each political party in both houses of the new Congress.

Including the two Senators from Utah, to be elected after July 1, when that Territory is admitted to Statehood; the re-election of Senators Higgins, of Delaware; Shoup, of Idaho, and Dolph of Oregon, or their republican successors, the next Senate will comprise:—Republicans, 45; democrats, 39; populists, 6. Total, 90.

Assuming that republicans will be elected to fill vacancies from Illinois and Pennsylvania, caused by the deaths, respectively, of Messrs. Post and Wright, and a democrat to succeed the late Mr. Campbell, from the Tenth New York district, the next House will stand:—Republicans, 224; democrats, 105; populists, 6; silver, 1. Total, 356.

From the figures of the Senate it will be seen that the populists, even after the two republicans from Utah are chosen, will hold the balance of power in that body. It has been the ambition of the republicans to be able to organize the next Senate without populistic support but they must have the votes of at least one member of the third party to give them a majority.

Should all six populists vote with the thirty-nine democrats it would make a tie and leave the Vice-President to cast the deciding vote in favor of the democrats. No such contingency, however, need be expected. Senators Jones and Stewart will certainly vote with the republicans and thus guarantee the latter the organization of committees, appointments and all the other patronage in the Senate that goes with the predominant party.

Of the members comprising the present Senate twelve have been re-elected, with the cases of Messrs. Higgins, Shoup and Dolph, yet to be acted upon by their respective State Legislatures. They are:—Messrs. Berry, Arkansas; Caffery, Louisiana; Harris, Tennessee; Lindsay, Kentucky, and Morgan, Alabama, democrats; Chandler, New Hampshire; Cullom, Illinois; Frye, Maine; Hoar, Massachusetts; McMillan, Michigan; Pettigrew, South Dakota, and Wolcott, Colorado, republicans.

An even ten of the familiar faces will be missing after March 4, either through defeat in Legislatures or by reverse Legislatures as a result of last November's elections. They are: —Mr. Powers, of Montana, who will be succeeded by Mr. Carter; Mr. Carey, of Wyoming, who will be replaced by Mr. Warren; Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, whose place will be taken by Mr. Nelson; Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, who will be succeeded by Mr. Tillman; Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, who will be followed by Mr. Martin, and Mr. Walsh, of Georgia, whose seat will be taken by Mr. Bacon; Mr. Camden, of West Virginia, who will be displaced by Mr. Elkins, republican; Mr. Martin of Kansas, democrat, who will give way to Mr. Baker, republican; Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey, democrat, whose place will be taken by Mr. Seawell, republican, and Mr. Ransom, Democrat, of North Carolina, who will be followed by Mr. Butler, populist.

Astonished Mules.

Scientific American.

Six mules that had for four years hauled cars in the lower workings of the Spainland coal shaft, near Lacon, Illinois, were brought to light recently, says an exchange. In all that time the mules had seen no light stronger than the flicker of the Davy lamps the miners carried. The sun was in its zenith when they reached the surface. The astonished mules closed their eyes to shut out the flood of light and kept them tightly closed while they were led to the pasture lot, a mile distant, and turned loose. There they stood trembling as if afraid something evil was about to befall them. Presently they half open their eyes and peered round in amazement. When they had become accustomed to the sunlight they elevated their heads. Toward sundown they broke into a chorus of joyous brays. After a quarter of an hour of that music they took to kicking, jumping, whirling around the teetotums, and rolling on the sod as if they had gone mad. The sun and pure air were more to them than food, and they refused everything put before them to eat.

Resolutions of Thanks.

"Busied with the body politic," writes an Arkansas editor, "I neglected my own, till malaria swamped me, alternately chilling and consuming. I had more headaches than a barrel of Jersey lightning. An old medical friend advise Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and it cured me. Then there was a ratification meeting up at our house—resolutions of thanks to Dr. Pierce and my medical friend were unanimously adopted. Both of them can always have best position in this paper, next to reading matter." The medicine cures and expels ague and other miasmatic diseases by rousing the torpid liver to activity. It purifies the blood, so surely and certainly that it is sold *on trial*. If it doesn't cure, your money will be returned.

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Could Not Sleep, Nervous Headaches.

Gentlemen:—I have been taking your Restorative Nervine for the past three months and I cannot say enough in its praise. It has

Saved My Life,

for I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was a chronic sufferer from nervousness and could not sleep. I was also troubled with nervous headache, and had tried doctors in vain, until I used your Nervine. Yours truly,

MRS

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FEB. 14, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE FUTURE OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

Last week we said of the President's message of the 28th of January (the one recommending the issue of $500,000,000 of gold bonds), and of Mr. Springer's bill to carry its recommendations into effect, that "they will not find their way into law, but they are documents of the first importance in their effect upon the momentous changes that impend in the political alignments of the people." A few hours afterwards, the vote was taken upon Mr. Springer's bill in the House, and an analysis of the vote in detail, given in another column, illustrates the truth of our prognosis. As we have been saying, ever since that fateful extra session of '93, the financial issue was made by it to be the paramount issue before the country. Before that, the order of precedence had been: Federal control of elections; the tariff; the finances.

The robber tariff of the republican party first enriched a class at the expense of the mass of the people; this class then turned its riches into credits (bonds) measured by the lawful value of money; the centralization of the money power was then employed to contract the currency, and especially at those periods when the movement of the crops demanded expansion; by this means the value of the money which expressed the credits into which the riches of the beneficiaries of protection had been turned, was enhanced, and again at the expense of the mass of the people; and then the climax was to be capped by the Federal control of elections, by which protection and currency contraction were to be perpetuated.

The overwhelming defeat of the republicans in 1892 caused them to concentrate their efforts upon the money question, both because this had become of more consequence to them than the tariff, and because it was then so little understood that it stood a chance of being treated as a non-partisan question. To divert public attention from the expostulations of the real democrats (Vance and his companions and disciples), the republicans sprang the bankers' panic upon the country. Under cover of this, an appeal was made to the patriotism (Heaven save the mark!) of the members of Congress "irrespective of party," to save the country. The "fools or traitors"—as Vance described those professed friends of silver who should, by consenting to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, shift the burden of affirmative legislation from the shoulders of the people's enemies to those of the people—the "fools and traitors," under cover of a bombardment of Vance and his friends along the whole line, rushed to the defense of the country, and "saved" it. Saved it, as we find it to-day! Lashed by the whip of the late elections, enough of the "fools and traitors" have crawled back into the democratic lines to show a majority of democratic Representatives on the people's side, as in the vote given elsewhere to-day, and a majority of Democratic Senators, as in the vote given by us last week. No doubt many of those who have crawled back are as unrepentant as ever, but their action shows the effect of public opinion.

It will be remembered that the Butlerite platform which was forced upon the democracy at Clinton was silent on the force bill, repudiated the Chicago declaration on the tariff, repudiated the Chicago compromise on silver (which held the question of ratio subject to the chance of action at the then impending Brussels conference), and advocated the populist heresy of fiat paper money. Mr. Butler and Dr. Thompson, both then having already declared for Weaver, made the acceptance of this platform by local democratic candidates the condition of their support. If their purpose as thus indicated had been carried out, the effect would have been, not to help Weaver, but Harrison, the republican.

Upon such a review of the field as we have ventured to give above, coupled with the analysis of the vote on the gold bond bill, we think the future of parties in this country may be forecast.

There will be a mighty struggle in the next national democratic convention on the financial plank. But the free and unlimited coinage of silver (at a designated ratio, very likely 16 to 1) will win; and probably this will be offset by the retirement of the unconstitutional legal tender paper money, and coupled with the unconditional repeal of the State bank tax. Thereupon the silver and real sound money republicans will join the democracy; the gold-bug "democrats" will join the republicans; the honest populists, whose grievance was democratic machine treachery, will return to the democracy; and the machine populists (Butler, &c.) will join the republicans. Under such an alignment, the democrats will stand a good chance to win. With a law in all the States against the secret use of campaign funds, they would win in a walk-over.

A PROPOSITION THAT WILL BEAR WATCHING.

On Monday Senator Hill (one of those, by the way, whom the President recently denounced as guilty of perfidy and dishonor—so strange and sudden nowadays are the changes in the affiliations of politicians)—on Monday Senator Hill introduced a concurrent resolution declaring it to be the sense of Congress that

"The true policy of the Government requires that its efforts should be steadily directed to the establishment of a safe system of bi-metalism, wherein gold and silver may be maintained at a parity, and every dollar coined or issued by the United States of equal value; but, if our efforts to establish or maintain such bi-metalism shall not be wholly successful, and if, for any reason, our silver coin shall not hereafter be at parity with gold and the equal thereof in value and power in the market and in the payment of debts, then it is hereby declared that the bonds of the United States now or hereafter issued, which by their terms are payable in coin, shall, nevertheless, be paid in standard gold dollars, it being the policy of the United States that its creditors shall, at all times, be paid in the best money in use."

It will be recalled that Senator Hill was one of those who, during the long debate on the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and along with Senator Voorhees among the rest, made a particularly brilliant speech in behalf of silver and bimetalism, and then deduced from his well-taken premises the astonishing conclusion that it was his duty to vote for the repeal of the only law favorable to the use of silver, *without condition*. Vance happily hit off those double-faced Senators in these words of his great speech:

"Many a defeated statesman of this great fight, when he looks into the faces of those who overthrew him in that strife, will be surprised to behold not the faces of his old political enemies, but those of his own indignant neighbors and heretofore friends, who will say to him, *"We followed your example; we loved you and believed the best way to serve you was to kill you."*

THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS "CAN WAIT."

Two or three weeks ago we called attention to the tom-tom beaters and stinkpot bearers that the enemy were deploying, in the effort to work up a new fright for the public safety so as to stampede Congress under pressure of a crisis. See now the heavy battalions which he hurls upon the distracted people:

"Can anything be more reckless or foolish," says the New York Herald, referring to the refusal of Congress to saddle the country with the incalculable misery of a perman nt gold standard, in order to save a bagatelle of interest, "can anything be more reckless or foolish than to pay foreign money lenders three and three quarters per cent when our own people are not only able and willing, but eager, to supply the government with all the money it wants at three per cent? Is Congress crazy or criminal when it looks with indifference upon a step which can only damage the credit of the United States, tarnish the national honor and inflict untold losses on American securities? Unless madness reigns at Washington both branches of Congress will act quickly to avert this national humiliation and national calamity. It is no time for wrangling over silver theories. There is no occasion for complicating the situation by launching into general banking and currency problems. These matters can wait. The duty of the hour is to avert the necessity of a humiliating and ruinous bond issue in order to save the credit of the government and guard the honor of the nation."

"There is no occasion for complicating the situation by launching into general banking and currency problems. *These matters can wait.*" How familiar this sounds—how like the old promises at the extra session to bring in substitute silver legislation *just as soon* as the repeal of that dreadful Sherman law lifted the fog of the (manufactured) panic and cooled the brain and cleared the vision of the poor Shylocks and their befuddled victims. And how this other extract from our disinterested New York contemporary recalls the act that reduced the victorious democracy to an imbecile mob—the monstrous act of seeking to legislate on a great party question by combinations with the minority enemy:

SHYLOCK'S INTERESTS ARE URGENT.

"This leaves no room for any political or party issue. It is an emergency in which all patriotic republicans and democrats should join hands for the good name of the United States and the welfare of the people. It is a golden opportunity for Mr. Reed in the House and Mr. Sherman in the Senate to lead patriotic sound money republicans to unite with patriotic sound money democrats in coming to the rescue of the credit, honor and welfare of the nation."

The Shylocks won the pound of flesh with unconditional repeal, but the people will refuse to be bled to death. "It being the policy of the United States," says Senator Hill, "that its creditors shall, at all times, be paid in the best money in use." That is to say, the government having agreed to pay its creditors in greenbacks (worth 40 cents on the dollar), and then, with no change in the consideration, in coin, and then in gold, may pay in diamonds. Why not? If it had the right to make a legal tender out of paper under the stress of war (as the populists now demand that it shall continue to do), notwithstanding the Constitution forbids any legal tender but gold and silver, and then, under stress of the "overproduction" of silver, to demonetize that metal, notwithstanding the Constitution gives it no right to do so, what is to prevent it from demonetizing gold, also, as soon as the flood of gold begins to flow which the experts tell us is impending? Why not, indeed?

"CLAIMS OF LONG DESCENT."

Read Judge Walter Clark's entertaining and instructive article on this subject on the 1st page. It is an absolutely just presentation of the subject, and reminds one of the story they used to tell about a certain Duke of Norfolk who took it into his head to entertain at dinner all the men then living who were as much entitled as he to the Dukedom, except for the law of primogeniture. He abandoned his project when his agent brought him in a list of several thousands ranging from himself, through almost every grade of society, down to rag-pickers, detectives and thieves. The book referred to by Judge Clark gives itemized genealogies from emperors and kings to the Astors, Vanderbilts and other millionaires, and to sundry soldiers and statesmen, including Benedict Arnold. A reply to Judge Clark's article in a later number of the North American, sets up the absurd claim that the nobility and commonalty in England do not intermarry! That is precisely wherein the British aristocracy differs from some others. All but the eldest sons of peers are commoners, the late Lord Randolph Churchill, for example. No bility in England is not a *caste*, as it was in France before the first Revolution, as it is to day in India and probably other oriental nations, and as we believe it is in Russia, where there are barbers, shoemakers &c., of the princely rank. The English system is a cruel one in some respects, but it serves the intended purpose of preserving a real aristocracy, whose splendid homes, thickly scattered over Britain, are the repositories of the chief works of art in the Kingdom and of many of those of learning, libraries of 25,000 volumes each being common. The younger sons go to parliament, into the church, the army or the civil service. The next generation suffers another and more diffused degradation, and so on.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

As will be seen from the interview of Mr. Butler elsewhere reprinted, his election law contains a provision for restricting and publishing the election expenses of candidates, as in the New York law. As we have heretofore pointed out, that law is a sham, and Mr. Butler thus discloses his inability, or unwillingness, to go to the root of the evil of corrupt elections upon which issue he and his brother fusionists have gained power. Let the democrats move an amendment to extend the provision to campaign committees, and they will put the fusionists—who no doubt are calculating upon big receipts in '96 from the Northern plutocrats, *a la* Kolb—in "a hole."

CURRENT COMMENT.

It is understood that Mr. Grady will shortly deliver a speech on the financial question. We know of no man now in Congress capable of making a better one on that subject—and we say this deliberately. Mr. Grady is a man of ability and learning, and, our word for it, what he says will be instructive, important, and sound in doctrine. We shall hope to give our readers his speech in full.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Correspondence of the Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb'y 11, 1895.

It was reported that ex-Chief Justice Shepherd would go to Winston to live, but he has decided to remain in Raleigh and has formed a partnership with Messrs. Chas. M. and Perrin Busbee.

Col. Robinson, Commissioner of Agriculture has resigned, and accepted a position with the Navassa Guano Co. of Wilmington. The time being so short before the legislature will either abolish the office or appoint a successor, the board of agriculture will probably not appoint another man to fill the vacancy but will probably empower Mr. Bruner, the secretary, to perform the duties of the office.

The Supreme Court met last week with the new judges. This is the first time since 1878 that there has been a republican on the bench. Judge Clark is still the youngest Judge on the bench. Successors to Judges Avery and Montgomery will be elected next November, while Judges Furches, Faircloth and Clark are elected for eight years.

An immense derrick, which is the largest ever seen in North Carolina, is being raised here. This derrick is for raising the tremendous shaft for the Confederate monument. The weather has stopped work on the monument for a week past.

Quite a party of gentlemen from Atlanta addressed the legislature in joint session on last Wednesday morning. They came as a committee to urge the passage of the bill to appropriate $20,000 for the State exhibit at Atlanta; of this $14,000 is for a general exhibit $5,000 for the woman's department, and $3,000 for the colored exhibit.

The National Farmer's Alliance Convention met here last week. After President Marion Butler had called the convention to order, Mayor Badger welcomed the visitors to the State and to the city. There was only a small attendance and but little enthusiasm. One of the features was an address by a woman lecturer, Mrs. Johnson of Pennsylvania. The meeting of the convention were held with closed doors. On Thursday in a driving storm of sleet and snow quite a crowd went to the cemetery to lay the corner stone to the monument of Col. L. L. Polk, the second president of the National Alliance. The corner stone was laid with the beautifully solemn Masonic ceremonies. The deposit in the corner stone was corn, wine and oil, signifying plenty, joy and peace. The address was by Major Warren Page of Va., and was delivered in Metropolitan Hall. At the grave a stand had been erected upon which were many ladies.

It is stated that if Senator Moody's bill passes, to make a criminal circuit of Henderson, Buncombe, Haywood and Madison counties, Ewart will be the judge, and R. S. McCall of Asheville, Solicitor. Moody don't want the judgeship, but will turn his fire upon Pearson and try to down him two years hence for Congress.

Mrs. Lily Devereux Blake, who is a very zealous Woman's Rights advocate and lecturer, addressed the joint session of the legislature in the Senate chamber on Friday afternoon. Her subject was upon the advisability of giving women the power to vote. There was a crowd of ladies in the gallery. Mrs. Blake is a native of Raleigh. She is about 60 years of age; she was a noted beauty, and is still a fine looking woman. Her voice is soft and flexible, not at all masculine, and her command of language exquisite. This woman's rights movement first got a foot hold in this State last fall in Asheville.

Capt. E. B. Englehard died yesterday of pneumonia at his home in this city. Only 10 days before his mother had been laid to rest. Capt. Englehard was once captain of the "Governor's Guards" and chief of the Fire Department. Both organizations will follow him to his grave to-morrow.

In the Senate Moaday the most important bills were: To amend the code as to the formation of corporations; to fix fees of registers and clerks of courts; to repeal the act appropriating ten thousand dollars to the Oxford Orphan Asylum. Bills passed final reading establishing graded schools at Kinston; to reduce registration fees on lien bonds to 50 cents and probate fee to 10 cents. It was decided that the House and Senate, should on Wednesday at 8 p. m., in joint session, hear the Atlanta Exposition committee. House bills: To provide for the printing of the history of the North Carolina regiments; to raise a committee to investigate the fish commission; to enquire whether the State owes Josiah Turner for the public printing; to provide for the office of Superior Court stenographer; to amend the insurance laws so as to work a forfeiture when companies appeal their cases from State to Federal courts; to simplify the taking of testimony to increase the appropriation to the colored agricultural and mechanical college $500; to forbid any State officer to have a free railroad pass; to amend the pharmacy act; to prescribe the duties of the solicitors, and regulate their pay; to amend the charter of Charlotte; to make it a crime for a person in this State to injure another in another state; to incorporate the society for prevention of cruelty to children. Bills passed allowing commissioners to exempt firemen from poll tax; to allow increase of school tax in Charlotte. A report in the contested election case of Person against Monroe from Wayne was made in favor of Monroe, sitting member. Bill to punish delays by railways on freight shipments was unfavorably reported. Bills to abolish the death penalty, and establish courts of oyer and terminer were tabled; unfavorable reports were made on bills to create a new county out of part of Robeson; favorable reports on bills to allow the people of Cleveland county to vote on liquor licenses; to rechatter Elizabeth City, and to give to the school fund the uncalled for part of the direct tax fund. There was a hot partisan debate on a bill to allow convicts to be worked on the public roads in Wilkes, and some other counties. This debate arose out of charges that in Buncombe county a woman had been worked on the roads shackled, and brutally whipped. This brought up the whole question of county government.

Senate was called to order on Tuesday and the following bills and resolutions presented. A petition from the W. C. T. U. was presented asking for a reformatory for young criminals; a bill to let the public printing was made special order for Wednesday. Bills regarding selecting public school boards; to provide for the opening of all terms of Superior court on Tuesday instead of Monday; to allow corporations to become guardians, and accept bonds; to incorporate South Atlantic life and endowment company; to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs; to incorporate the Sanford, Lillington and Eastern railway; to protect fish and game. There was a long debate on a bill to improve the public roads of the State by taxation and convict labor. Moody amended, that no woman be employed on the roads, and that the superintendent of the penitentiary shall have charge of the health and diet of said convicts. This amendment after hot debate was adopted and the bill passed 30 to 10, democrats voting no. In the House Burnham's prohibition bill, and bill to regulate hours of labor, were unfavorably reported by the committee. Resolutions were introduced in favor of reducing salaries and fees, and calling on Senators and representatives in Congress to defeat all legislation looking to the issue of bonds redeemable in gold. A memorial from cotton mill operatives asking for the passage of the bill regulating hours of labor was presented. Bills presented to amend the code as to widow's allowances; to forbid working of females on roads in Buncombe; to satisfy certain judgments against the Trustees of the University; to amend and enforce the anti-trust law of the State; to maintain the colored A. and M. College; to increase the appropriation to the colored orphan asylum at Oxford; to amend the insurance law so as to allow Lloyds to do business in this State; to lessen court costs by cutting off long speeches of lawyers; to provide for local assessments in aid of public schools. Bills passed allowing Wilkes, Rutherford, Mitchell and Sampson counties to work convicts on public roads, no females to be employed and the convicts not be whipped; to allow increase of tax for Charlotte's public schools; to allow Wilmington's bonded debt to be funded; to amend the charters of Edenton and Elizabeth city; to allow people of townships in Cleveland county to vote if whiskey shall be manufactured or not; to incorporate Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance company of Charlotte; to grant the Atlantic and Danville railway charter amendments.

In the Senate on Wednesday bills were introduced to amend the divorce law; to incorporate the Carolina and Northwestern railway; to incorporate the North Carolina Slate company; to abolish the criminal court New Hanover. Bills passed for the relief of the sheriffs and tax collectors. A resolution was adopted to adjourn at 11:30 on Thursday to attend the laying of the corner stone to Col. Polk's monument. Special order: Bill to let public printing to the lowest bidder came up. It was charged by Starbuck that the bill was defective and required no guaranty. He offered a substitute, but it was voted down and the bill passed after long debate. The bill to improve public roads by convict labor came up on third reading and was defeated 20 to 21; it was then re-referred to the committee. In the House: The bills to equalize tobacco charges, and to prevent prize fighting were reported favorably; an unfavorable report was made, to investigate charges against the courts made Mrs. Pattie D. B. Arrington. A resolution was introduced calling for an itimized account of the expenditures of the agricultural department for two years past. Bills were introduced to prevent the marriage of first cousins; to allow citizens to kill game and catch fish and oysters in all public waters; to incorporate Western N. C. Christian Conference; to prevent desecration of churches. Bills to allow the shipment of game from the State, and to regulate the issuance and collection of evidences of debt were tabled. Bill passed repealing the stock law of New Hanover county. There was a long debate on a motion to take from the table the bill to appropriate $2,500 for the Lindley Training School at Asheville, but the motion failed 40 to 43. This Lindley Training school is in the form of a reformatory for fallen women, or rather girls for none over 17 years of age are admitted. This school has been in operation over a year, and has been supported by private subscriptions. A committee of ladies of Asheville and Raleigh appeared before the Finance committee and asked for $2,500 for this year only, in aid of the home. They have already used of private funds $12,000. The bill did not pass the House, but it is hoped the Senate will have more consideration, and at least hold out a helping hand to these young girls, and encourage those noble women in their efforts to help a fallen sister. It is but rarely we ever see any mercy extended to a woman, while the men go unrebuked and unpunished.

In the Senate on Thursday: Bills were introduced; to remove a colored normal school to Warrenton; to increase the number of trustees of the colored A. and M. college; to make an appropriation to the Lindley Training school at Asheville; a bill passed to amend the code of civil procedure so as to permit the title to office to be tried without consent of the attorney general, the contestant to sue *in forma pauperis*, and the State not to be liable for costs; a bill to reduce the salaries of railway commissioners to $1,500 caused a warm debate, but passed 32 to 7. The committee on retrenchment and reform was appointed, composed of Paddison, Adams and Herbert. Speaker Walser called the house to order, and the following bills were introduced: To privide for the maintenance of the colored agricultural and mechanical college; to abolish Rocky Mount's graded schools; to prevent the spreading of diseases among hogs, and other animals; to amend the charter of the Charleston and Ohio railroad. The Senate bill to let the printing to the lowest bidder was so amended as to require the contractor to give a $5,000 justified bond. Bids are to be opened in the presence of such bidders as care to be present. Bids are not to be sealed, but an effort was made to so amend the bill as to require them to be sealed. This bill caused a lively debate, but finally passed second and third readings and so the long squabble is over.

Senator Francks presided at the Senate session on Friday. Senator Grant presented a memorial from the Western N. C. conference in reference to legislation upon the question of higher education. Bills were introduced as follows: By Senator Grant of Wayne, to amend the charter of Raleigh; to protect birds in Mecklenburg; to promote the timber industry by opening streams for its transportation; to provide for the election of State librarian by the legislature. The Senate concurred in House amendments to the public printing bill. There was a long debate on a resolution calling on our senators and representatives in congress to vote for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Mewborne offered as a substitute the populist platform increasing the circulating medium $50 per capita exclusive of the legal reserve. This was adopted 26 to 15 and passed.

The principal bills in the House were: To provide special expert treatment for the blind and also to prevent blindness by requiring prompt medical attention to young children when suffering from certain diseases; to relieve foreign corporations from taxation; an effort was made to take from the table a bill to allow partridges to be shipped from Guilford county, but it met with so much opposition that the motion failed. At noon the special order was taken up, this being the election contest of Dixon against Mewborne from Greene county. A majority report in favor of Dixon, fusionist, was submitted, and a minority report in favor of Mewborne, democrat. The debate lasted nearly two hours, but of course Dixon was sworn in.

On Saturday in the Senate: Bills were introduced to incorporate the Carolina Christian College; to prohibit sales of cigarettes at Wake Forest; to restore Mitchell county to the 9th congressional district; to repeal the act making the appropriation to Cullowhee high school; to incorporate the Eastern Carolina Christian conference; bills passed requiring examination of all public school teachers; to establish a criminal circuit composed of Buncombe, Madison and Henderson counties; to establish the line between Chatham and Alamance. A resolution was introduced raising a committee of three to investigate charges against the republican senator from Yadkin, that he is frequently drunk, and requiring his impeachment if the charges be true; a resolution that no appropriation be made the university, but that the amount usually appropriated to it be applied to the summer schools was tabled. Bills raising the age of liability to road duty from 18 to 21 years was tabled, as was also bill requiring letting of printing of county exhibits to lowest bidder; the bill regulating the sale and purchase of poisonous drugs, was amended by adding spirituous liquors, then passed its readings; the bill to provide for the loan of a sum, from the direct tax fund, sufficient to complete the confederate monument was made special order for Tuesday. Bill to incorporate the Retreat at Charlotte passed.

In the House the bill to create a code commission was favorably reported; bills were introduced to allow magistrates to issue warrants in cases of debt for persons in another county; to allow officers fees when a pauper recovers in a suit; to amend the charter of Statesville, and its public school laws; to create the county of Marion out of parts of Cumberland, Robeson and Harnett; to amend the constitution so as to allow women to vote; bills passed final reading amending charter of Elizabeth City; incorporating Intramontane railroad.

The Senate Finance committee will favorably report the bill appropriating $2,500 to the Lindley Training school at Asheville.

The age of consent bill is so amended as to include within the penalty prescribed boys above the age of 18.

It is learned that Marion Butler has been so hardly pressed, that he has decided to give the place on the railroad commission to a Republican. Thus Mr. Otho Wilson is left high and dry. It is said the name of the republican will be given out in a few days.

The Caucasian Saturday said that the democrats were obstructing legislation. The democrats in no tender terms denounced the statement as false and malicious. Mr. French of New Hanover, who is a full fledged republican, defended the democrats and said they had only exercised their right to be put on record by an aye and no vote.

A prominent citizen says that he will be one of forty men to give fifty dollars each year toward the maintenance of a home for fallen women.

Another Message from the President.

The President on Friday sent the following message to Congress:

"To the Congress of the United States: Since my recent communication to the congress, calling attention to our financial condition and suggesting legislation which I deemed essential to our national welfare and credit the anxiety and apprehension then existing in business circles have continued. As a precaution, therefore, against the failure of timely legislative aid, through congressional action, cautious preparations have been pending to employ to the best possible advantage, in default of better means, such executive authority as may, without additional legislation be exercised for the purpose of reinforcing and maintaining in our treasury an adequate and safe gold service. In the judgment of those especially charged with this responsibility, the business situation is so critical and the legislative situation is so unpromising, with the omission thus far on the part of the congress to beneficially enlarge the powers of the secretary of the treasury in the premises, as to enjoin immediate executive action of the facilities now at hand.

"Therefore, in pursuance of section 3700 of the Revised Statutes, the details of an arrangement have this day been concluded with parties abundantly able to fulfill their undertaking, whereby bonds of the United States, authorized under the act of July 14, 1875, payable in coin, thirty years after their date with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum to the amount of little less than $62,400,000, are to be issued for the purchase of gold coin amounting to a sum slightly in excess of $65,000,000, to be delivered to the treasury of the United States, which sum, added to the gold now in our reserve, will so restore such reserve as to make it amount to something more than $100,000,000. Such premium is to be allowed to the government upon the bonds as to fix the rate of interest upon the amount of gold realized at the rate of 3¾ per cent. per annum. At least one-half of the gold to be obtained is to be supplied from abroad, which is a very important and favorable feature of the transaction. the privilege is especially reserved to the government to substitute at par within ten days from this date, in lieu of the 4 per cent coin bonds, other bonds in terms payable in gold and bearing only 3 per cent. of the issue if the same should, in the mean time, be authorized by congress.

"The arrangements thus completed which, after careful inquiry appears in present circumstances, and considering all the objects desired, to be the best attainable, develops such a difference in the estimation of investors between bonds made and payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold in favor of the latter as is represented by three-fourths of a cent in annual interest. In the agreement just concluded the annual saving to the government of 3 per cent. gold bonds should be substituted for 4 per cent. coin bonds under the privilege reserved, would be $539,159, amounting in thirty years, or maturity of the coin bonds, to $16,174,770.

"Of course, there never should be a doubt in any quarter as to redemption in gold of the bonds of the government which are made payable in coin. Therefore the discrimination in the judgment of investors between our bond abligations payable in coin and those especially made payable in gold, is very significant. It is hardly necessary to suggest that whatever may be our views on the subject the sentiments or preferences of those with whom we must negotiate in disposing of our bonds for gold, are not subject to our dictation.

"I have only to add that in my opinion, the transaction here intimated for the information of congress promises better results than the efforts previously made in the direction of effectively, adding to our gold reserve through the sale of bonds; and I believe it will tend as far as such action can in present circumstances, to meet the determination expressed in the law repealing the silver purchase clause of the act of July 14, 1890, and that in the language of such repealing act the arrangement made will aid our efforts to secure a maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Executive Mansion, February 8, 1895."

The Vote in Detail.

Atlanta Constitution.

The total vote in the house of representatives on Thursday on the Cleveland-Springer bill to issue $500,000,000 in gold bonds and retire all the greenbacks and coin notes was 297. Of those voting, 136, including Springer, who changed his vote to move a reconsideration, supported Mr. Cleveland, and 161 opposed him. The affirmative vote included 91 democrats and 45 republicans, while the opposition was made up of 94 democrats, 57 republicans and 10 populists, including Newlands, of Nevada, who is more of a silver man than a populist. As there were several general pairs out they would show, if included, a few more democrats against and a few more republicans for the bill than appear on the yea and nay vote. The populists were solid and each of the other parties gave a majority in the negative.

The bill was supported by all those voting from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont, seven states; and by a majority from Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Wisconsin, six states. It was opposed by all those voting from Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming, fifteen States; and by a majority from Alabama, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, thirteen States. Florida and Kentucky were equally divided, and the member from Idaho, who would have voted against the bill, was absent. The vote by States, therefore, was 13 aye, 28 no and 2 divided, one negative State being unrepresented.

There were 185 democrats recorded. Of the 40 from States east of Ohio and north of the Potomac river, 39 voted for the bill and only one (Sibley, of Pennsylvania,) against it. Of the 62 west of Pennsylvania and north of the line of the Ohio river, 31 voted aye and 31 voted no. Of the 83 democrats south of the Potomac and Ohio river lines, 21 voted for the bill and 62 voted against the bill. Of the 31 western democrats—in the affirmative—eight come from Wisconsin and Minnesota, where the democratic organization is gold standard through and through, and twelve come from Columbus, Toledo, Indianapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco. Cuckoos like Springer, Outhwaite and Bynum are not without their influence in this expiring congress. Of these 31 only four will be in the next house.

Of the 21 southern democrats who voted for gold bonds and to retire greenbacks, the cities of Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Richmond and New Orleans send six; the other 15 are scattered all about. Only Clarke and Harrison of Alabama, Cooper of Florida, Turner of Georgia, Berry of Kentucky, Meyer of Louisiana, Patterson and Washington of Tennessee, Crain of Texas, and Turner of Virginia, are re-elected.

An analysis of the republican vote shows a very serious division. All the republicans from Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, (except Walker, who was angry because he couldn't get his own bill), New York and Vermont and a majority from Pennsylvania and Wisconsin voted for the bill. The republican vote of California, Illinois (all but two), Indiana, Iowa (all but one), Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio (all but one), Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee and Washington was cast against the bill. Minnesota was equally divided. No southern republican voted for the bill, and only nine western republicans, Chicago, Cincinnati, Minneapolis and St. Paul furnishing four of the latter. On the other hand, 47 western republicans voted against the bill. Of the 43 republicans north of the Potomac river and east of Ohio only seven voted against gold bonds and the retirement of the greenbacks, while 36 supported Mr. Cleveland. The split in both parties is decided. The vote by States is given below:

	Yeas, 136		Nays, 161		
	D.	R.	D.	R.	P
Alabama,	3	0	6	0	0
Arkansas,	0	0	6	0	0
California,	3	0	2	2	1
Colorado,	0	0	0	2	1
Connecticut,	3	1	0	0	0
Delaware,	1	0	0	0	0
Florida,	1	0	1	0	0
Georgia,	1	0	9	0	0
Idaho,	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois,	6	2	4	8	0
Indiana,	3	0	7	1	0
Iowa,	1	1	0	8	0
Kansas,	0	0	1	2	5
Kentucky,	5	0	4	1	0
Louisiana,	2	0	3	0	0
Maine,	0	3	0	0	0
Maryland,	3	1	0	0	0
Massachusetts,	3	4	0	1	0
Michigan,	2	0	2	5	0
Minnesota,	2	2	0	2	1
Mississippi,	0	0	5	0	0
Missouri,	3	0	10	0	0
Montana,	0	0	0	1	0
Nebraska,	0	0	0	3	2
Nevada,	0	0	1	0	1
NewHampshire	0	0	0	2	0
New Jersey,	4	1	0	1	0
New York,	14	11	0	0	0
N. Carolina,	0	0	7	1	0
North Dakota,	0	0	0	1	0
Ohio,	5	1	3	8	0
Oregon,	0	0	0	2	0
Pennsylvania,	9	13	1	3	0
Rhode Island,	2	0	0	0	0
South Carolina,	0	0	6	0	0
South Dakota,	0	0	0	3	0
Tennessee,	2	0	5	1	0
Texas,	3	0	4	0	0
Vermont,	0	2	0	0	0
Virginia,	2	0	5	0	0
Washington,	0	0	0	1	0
W. Virginia,	2	0	1	0	0
Wisconsin,	6	3	0	1	0
Wyoming,	0	0	1	0	0
Total,	91	45	94	57	10

A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

"The Fly-Wheel of Life"

Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Spring Medicine

Is a necessity because the tonic of winter air is gone, and milder weather, increased moisture, accumulated impurities in the blood and debilitated condition of the body, open the way for that tired feeling, nervous troubles, and other ills. The skin, mucous membrane and the various organs strive in vain to relieve the impure current of life. They all welcome

Hood's Sarsaparilla

to assist Nature at this time when she most needs help, to purify the blood, tone and strengthen the laboring organs and build up the nerves.

"I was almost sick in bed last spring and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I grew better in a short time and now whenever I feel tired and drowsy in the morning and do not sleep well at night I take some of Hood's Sarsaparilla and about one or two of Hood's Pills". J. W. SANDERS, Wise, West Virginia.

Purifies The Blood

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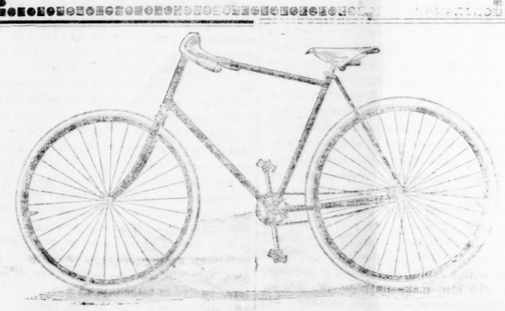

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It is good form to Ride a Rambler Bicycle

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THE ABOVE TERMS APPLY TO '95 RAMBLERS.

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Cabinets, **Sideboards,**

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Respectfully,

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..... FEBRUARY 14, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

☞ The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect" and obituary poetry, also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news.

Schedule of Mails at Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

	Arrival.	Departure.	Clo'g of Mails.
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.			
North Bound,	10:25 a m	10:27 a m	9:57
North Bound,	9:30 p m	9:30 p m	9:00 p m
South Bound,	4:35 p m	4:35 p m	4:05 p m
South Bound,	12:51 a m	12:51 a m	9:00 p m
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.			
North Bound,	10:10 a m	10:27 a m	9:57 a m
South Bound,	4:25 p m	4:45 p m	4:15 p m
Bennettle Div	9:50 a m	4:50 p m	4:20 p m
River Line,	Thurs & Sat.	Mon & Wed	
From Wil'g'n	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	7:30 a m
Star Routes,	Wed & Sat	Tues & Fri	
Manly Mail,	6:00 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m
	Tuesday & Fri	Wed & Sat	
Lillington,	6:00 p m	6:00 a m	5:30 a m
	Tues, Thurs, Sat.	Tues, Thurs, Sat.	
Edonia	7:30 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m

B. H. HENDERSON, P. M.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEDBERRY BROS.—Coming.
CHURCH & CO.—Arm and Hammer Soda.
FRANK THORNTON—"Prices Down to Zero."
NEWTON H. SMITH—Land and Immigration Agency.
J. A. BURNS, MIKE FOLB—Dissolution of Copartnership.

The city is distributing 50 cords of wood among the poor.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature last week to create the county of Marion out of parts of Cumberland, Robeson and Harnett.

Last Friday, Feb. 8, a large car load of fine water melons passed through Fayetteville via A. C. L. from Havana, en route to Jersey City.

A party of eight gentlemen, including the three northern sportsmen, Messrs. Bryan, Jackson and Powell, went dove hunting on the Downing place on the east side of the river yesterday and bagged 120 doves.

Seven above Zero was the lowest point reached by the mercury in this city during the cold spell. It stood thus at seven o'clock Friday morning.

Accidents.

We are sorry to learn that our good friend, Mr. Geo. Brandt, slipped in the snow Tuesday and broke his arm.

Mr. W. H. Tomlinson severely sprained his right leg Tuesday evening by a similar mishap.

The L. M. A. boys went rabbit hunting in a body Tuesday and had great sport, catching numbers of the cottontails and parading through the street with them. They presented such a formidable appearance that no one dared to shy a snowball at them.

Mr. R. J. Latta, one of the most popular civil engineers in the South, arrived in the city Monday. Mr. Latta was here for the purpose of forming a party to survey a branch of the A. C. L. in South Carolina. Messrs. Paul Smith and George Huske accompany him with a force of colored hands.

Death of Miss Jane Yates.

Miss Jane Yates, sister of the late Wm. J. Yates and of Rev. Dr. E. A. Yates, presiding elder of Raleigh District, died in this city Saturday, in her 80th year. The funeral took place from Hay Street Methodist Church, of which she was one of the oldest members.

Dissolution.

The firm of J. A. Burns & Co., has dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Mr. Mike Folb, the junior member will continue business at the old stand. Mr. Folb came to Fayetteville nine years ago. For the past four years he and Mr. J. A. Burns have constituted the firm of J. A. Burns & Co.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the OBSERVER offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should a newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the OBSERVER not stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

The Washington Birthday Celebration.

The pupils of the Fayetteville Graded School bid fair to do themselves and the institution which they represent no little honor by their performance in Williams Hall on the evening of the 22nd inst.

The programme of the entertainment is varied and attractive:—music in the swelling notes of the "Old North State's" patriotic ode, in the thrilling rythm of "Yankee Doodle," and the fair South's sounding pæan of "Dixie;" apt recitations by the boys and girls; monumental tribute to Washington; majestic Father Time enthroned in the midst of his lovely daughters; Clio, with silver tongue, discoursing to the youth about her; grand tableau and finale.

This will be the work solely of the Graded School pupils, the music of the choruses being directed by the accomplished pianiste, Mrs. Alex. Robeson, and their efforts merit the generous patronage of the community generally.

Capt. Nash E. Bunting, of Wilmington, who arrived in the city Tuesday night is quite sick, at the residence of his father in-law, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, on Russell street.

Pemberton—Taylor.

The marriage of Capt. W. H. Pemberton of this city to Miss Mary Bellamy Taylor, of Wilmington, in that city Tuesday evening, has been the occasion of many high and well deserved compliments to both young people. Although Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton will make Wilmington their home, Fayetteville tenders them its heartiest congratulations and best wishes for a happy and prosperous future. The Wilmington Messeger has the following account of the marriage:

There was a beautiful wedding at the First Presbyterian church in this city yesterday evening at 5:30 o'clock, the contracting parties being Mr. W. H. Pemberton, of Fayetteville, and Miss Mary Bellamy Taylor, the lovely daughter of Col. John D. Taylor, of Wilmington. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. H. Hoge, D. D., and the church was crowded with relatives and friends to witness the happy union of these two esteemed young people. The altar was handsomely decorated with palms, ferns pot plants and cut flowers, and when the auspicious moment arrived the wedding march was grandly played on the big organ by Miss Anna Sprunt.

The ushers were Messrs. E. S. Tennent, Ed. Taylor and Will Croswell, of Wilmington, and Mr. J. A. Moore, of Fayetteville. They preceded the wedding party up the main aisle, and next came the maid of honor, Miss Fannie Taylor, sister of the bride, bearing in her hands a lovely boquet of Marechal Neil roses. The bride, richly attired in a handsome dress of white brocade silk en train, wearing a tulle veil and carrying an exquisite boquet of lillies of the valley, followed, leaning upon the arm of her father. From the Orange street vestibule the groom approached the altar, accompanied by his best man, Mr. A. Jennings Pemberton, of Fayetteville, his cousin. They met the bride at the altar, and the handsome young couple were united by Dr. Hoge with the beautiful and impressive marriage service of the Presbyterian church.

After the marriage, the bridal party was driven to the residence of Col. Taylor, 215 Walnut street, where a reception was held and a wedding feast was spread. The presents for the couple were numerous and costly and came from friends here and elsewhere.

Miss Nellie Pemberton, sister of the groom, was here to attend the wedding.

The groom and his bride left on the 7 p. m. train on the Atlantic Coast Line for a tour to Washington, Niagara Falls, New York and other cities in the North and of Canada.

Mr. Pemberton is the youngest son of Col. J. A. Pemberton, of Fayetteville, and is one of the most popular conductors on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railway. He is very highly esteemed for his superior manly qualities and counts his friends by the thousands wherever he is known—away from home as well as in his own city. His bride is one of Wilmington's most popular young ladies and is admired and loved by a large circle of friends.

Honors and Wealth for a Fayetteville Boy.

Fayetteville rejoices in the good fortune of Mr. W. W. Fuller, who has been made the chief attorney of the American Tobacco Company at a salary of $50,000 a year. Those who heard Mr. Fuller's arguments and saw with what ability he conducted a case of the American Tobacco Company in this city several years ago and later the case of E. J. Fuller at Rockingham predicted a great future for him, but never dreamed of such a rapid rise. A special from Raleigh to the Wilmington Star, says:

Will W. Fuller, Esq., of Durham, N. C., who has for several years been in receipt of the largest income received by any lawyer in the State, has accepted an offer to go to New York as the chief attorney of the American Tobacco Company at a salary of $50,000.

Mr. Fuller is a son of Judge T. C. Fuller, now of the U. S. Land Court, and who was the leading counsel of the Blackwell Tobacco Company in a long litigation over its famous "Bull" trade mark.

Mr. Fuller was associated with his father in this and other corporation litigations. Recently much of his time has been absorbed by important business for the Duke branch of the American Tobacco Company. The proposition to go to New York was made to Mr. Fuller some days ago. He has accepted and will go to New York, but his home will be in Durham and he will continue his connection as the head of the new law firm to be formed.

Hon. Robert W. Winston has resigned as Superior Court Judge and formed a partnership with Fuller & Fuller, and comes to Durham at once to reside. The senior member will be in New York, and the active business will be conducted by Judge Winston and Mr. Frank T. Fuller.

Skating.

Mims's Pond was the theatre of sport Monday. The ice was in splendid condition and a large number of people, both ladies and gentlemen, took advantage of this unusual occurence to enjoy a full day of the most exhilarating of all exercises. Everybody carried lunch, and at noon the pond presented the appearance of a pic-nic. A game of polo was gotten up in the afternoon, and was participated in by a number of very fine skaters and some that were not fine, the latter affording great amusement for the spectators by their many falls and general awkwardness. The side headed by the Rev. A. J. McKelway, who proved himself a master of the game, came off victorious. Altogether it was a glorious day, such another as we may not have for many years in this sunny climate of ours.

Cold Everywhere.

Mr. Herbert Lutterloh returned Tuesday night from a trip to Georgia and Florida. He says that the damage to the truck and oranges in Florida is estimated at $5,000,000. The railroads are buying seeds and distributing them among the farmers. This is the second time that the crops have been destroyed this season.

Mr. Lutterloh says he saw a drummer, who had ridden 30 miles in a buggy, through a country that had never seen ice before, frozen to the seat. He had to be lifted out and carried into the house.

Fayetteville has suffered less than any of the country about, the lowest temperature reported to us being 7° above zero. At the North there was a blizzard worse than that of 1888.

Mr. W. A. Bryan, late proprietor of Renfro Inn at Mt. Airy, accompanied by his wife, and Mr. P. H. Powell, wife and baby, of New Port, R. I., are at the La Fayette. They have a number of fine looking dogs and expected to have some sport, but of course the snow prevents. They were joined yesterday by Mr. R. M. Jackson and wife, of Middletown, Connecticut.

Mr. Thos. Pemberton's Ship Wrecked

The Ward Line steamer Cienfuegos, of which Mr. T. H. Pemberton is purser, was wrecked near Nassau one day last week. All the passengers and crew are said to have been saved, but as Col. Pemberton has heard nothing from his son since, he is naturally quite uneasy. Up to the time of the wreck he had written many letters home descriptive of his life on sea, and the magnificence of the steamer Cienfuegos. A despatch in the N. Y. World of Feb'y 6th, says:

James E. Ward & Co., of 110 Wall street, received a despatch from Nassau yesterday containing the information that the company's steamship Cienfuegos had stranded near Harbor Island and that her passengers, crew and mail had been safely landed. A similar announcement was made on the Maritime Exchange, with the additional intelligence that the vessel had sustained injury to the after part of the hull which resulted in one of the holds being partially flooded.

It is the opinion of shipping men that the Cienfuegos struck the dangerous reef surrounding Harbor Island, which is one of the Bahama group, northeast of Eleuthera. This would mean that she was in an extremely dangerous position, and shipping men, mindful of the lack of efficient wrecking appliances in that locality and the time that must elapse before they can be sent there, believe that there is little hope of the Cienfuegos ever being floated again.

The little port of Dunmore Town is located on Harbor Island, but it is without telegraphic communication and is fifty miles distant from Nassau, the principal port of entry in the Bahamas. Surrounding the island is a coral reef, the presence of which has interfered with the development of the locality from a shipping standpoint. It is upon this reef, it is believed, that the Cienfuegos is stranded.

The Cienfuegos is an iron ship of 2,332 tons, and commanded by Capt. B. F. Hoyt. She was built in Roach's yard at Chester, Pa., in 1883, and is rated A1. She was thoroughly overhauled in August of last year and fitted with new boilers. Her main dimensions are: Length, 292 feet; beam, 39.8 feet; depth 22.3 feet.

Six Inches of Snow.

Snow commenced to fall here Monday night about 12 o'clock, and continued steadily until noon Tuesday. It was one of the heaviest snow falls we have had in years and the flakes were unusually large. Tuesday the streets presented an animated appearance, everybody snowballing everybody else. A bevy of beautiful girls took charge of the streets and literally conquered the town. Several picturesque sleighs also added much to the gaiety of the scene. There is a dark side to this picture, that of the poor of this city without sufficient food or fuel. All the ministers of the different denominations and the several charitable associations are doing heroic work to relieve them and have accomplished much good. Now is the time for those who are able to be truly charitable.

An Honest Darkey.

Last August Mr. D. S. McRae, of the Postal Telegraph Company of this city, lost a pocket book about 30 miles down the Wilmington Road, containing valuable papers and considerable money. He instituted a careful search at the time, but failed to find it. Yesterday a colored man came into town and delivered the pocket book with contents intact, money and all, to Mr. McRae, saying he found it last August, but had not had an opportunity to come to town before. He was handsomely rewarded of course.

People and their Movements.

Mr. D. A. McAllister, of Wade, was here yesterday.

Mr. J. C. Murchison, of Greensboro, is in the city.

Lawyer E. W. Kerr, of Clinton, was in the city last week.

Mrs. J. W. McIver, of Gulf, spent a few days here last week.

Mr. J. Y. Gossler and wife, of Philadelphia, are in the city.

Mr. Henry Blount, editor of the Wilson Mirror, was in the city Monday.

Miss Mallie Evans, from Covington, Va. is visiting friends in this county.

Mr. T. M. Rose, Supt. of the Hamlet Compress, spent Sunday at home.

General Manager J. W. Fry, of the C. F. & Y. V., was in the city Friday.

Mr. N. P. Cannon, late proprietor of the Buford Hotel, Charlotte, was in the city yesterday.

County Treasurer J. B. Troy, who has been quite sick for the past week, is much better we are glad to state.

We were glad to see Professor J. H. Myrover on the streets Monday. He has been confined to the house several weeks with rheumatism.

Mr. W. K. Parker, of Cumberland Mills, was in Goldsboro last week looking after the interests of his new cotton factory there.

Graded School Report.

To the Trustees of the Graded School:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith I have the honor to submit my report of the fifth month of the current scholastic year of the Fayetteville Graded School:

Pupils on rolls at beginning of month,	204
Pupils entered during month,	34
Pupils (total for month),	238
Boys during month,	113
Girls during month,	125
Average attendance,	190
Per cent. attendance,	.89

Following is the

ROLL OF HONOR.

Girls—Bertie Thomas, Alice Haigh, Lillie Davis, Irene Humphrey, Lena Newnam, Myra Bell, Bertie Winburn, Ellen Brandt, Mary Weldon Huske, Della Amos, Amanda Amos, Stella Bell, Lula Peoples, Annie Reid.

Boys—William Owen, Albert Humphrey, John Humphrey, John Swann Haigh, Geo. Davis, John Atkinson, Richard Jones, Ed. Newnam, Willie Newnam, Clarence Armstrong.

As the above report shows, our school is steadily increasing.

We have just finished our semi annual examination which was generally very satisfactory to the teachers.

We are now preparing to celebrate Washington's birthday in quite an elaborate style, and we sincerely hope we will have the co-operation of parents and friends, as this is the first entertainment the Graded School has give in several years.

Respectfully,
P. H. MATTHEWS, Sup't.

SENATOR CARVER ENCHANTED.

Beautiful Women and Noble Men Capture his Overflowing Heart—Cumberland's Eloquent Representative Visits the Land of the Nonpareil of Nola Chucky.

RALEIGH, Feb'y 12, 1895.

Editor Observer:

DEAR SIR—Please say to those of your readers who have written to me and received no reply, that it is not my intention to treat them with disregard, but that I have so much to do here that I can't answer the many letters that I receive, and I hope to continue to receive letters informing me of wishes on all matters of importance to come before this Legislature, and if I can't answer I will read each letter carefully and do the best I can for all.

It has never been my pleasure to live among a better people than I find at Raleigh. I have attended several entertainments here, and I am forcibly impressed with the politeness of all. The women are the most beautiful that I have ever looked at, except those however of Cumberland. Their manners remind me of the pretty and polite people of that sex that I have so often seen passing on Gillespie street in your town.

It gave me much pleasure to visit on committee the picturesque town of Morganton, and when I placed my eyes on the snow-capped hills and valleys of that country and clasped hands with the good people there, the women being pictures of health, beauty and politeness, the men with handsome forms, florid faces and courageous and loyal heart to their convictions, and as I viewed at great distance the soul-charming peaks of the great Blue Ridge and the "Land of Jeter," where the mountains meet and kiss the skies, my mind gave way to the belief that this world was not a failure and was worth seeing.

The former Cumberland people that I met at Morganton, were Mrs. Dr. Taylor, sister of Mr. E. H. Evans, your tax collector, and Mrs. Joe Weisiger, formerly Miss Evans. I also met Col. Pearson, brother of Mrs. Neill W. Ray, of your town. He was very kind, and apparently did what he could to make our stay pleasant, and he made quite a success on that line with me, for when we were introduced he said that he had often heard of and wished to meet me.

It was with a heavy heart that I mounted the swift iron horse and turned my face from that pleasant land, where most of the people are good.

With kindness to all and malice to none, I am,
Very respectfully,
WARREN CARVER.

Butler's Ballot Bill.

Raleigh News and Observer.]

The whole bill was unanimously agreed upon by the joint caucus held in the House Tuesday night [the 5th], with one exception.

Senator Hoover, of Wilson, voted against the bill.

The bill was read in full, and consumed much time, there being comprised in it about fifty sections, and about twenty-five pages of type-written matter. Most of the contents consists simply of references—changes in the present law, which, when straightened out, will make the new bill contain about 100 pages of type-written matter. To the bill, there will be added three more penalties, said Mr. Purnell last night, before it is offered to the Legislature on next Tuesday. The remaining penalties will remain about the same as they are in the present law. "For," said Mr. Butler, "the present penalties are severe enough, and I suppose the additional penalties comprise a heavy penalty upon the Clerk of the Superior Court, to whom the ballot-box will be sent for safe keeping, in case of loss or misplacement by him of the box."

But about those basic principles of the new bill—"They are three," said Senator Butler.

"1st. The equal representation of parties in registrars, judges of elections and poll-holders

"2nd. The elimination of the canvassing board.

"3rd. The preservation of the ballot."

Under this triple division by way of guiding lines, there might be noted in the analysis two more divisions, which, if not technically 'inferior,' may be considered so for the moment as they refer rather to details than to general principles.

They are these:

"1st. The source of power of Judges of election, poll holders and registrars.

"2nd. Concerning the day of voting, with the duties, during, just before and after that day, of said Judges of elections, poll holders and registrars.

"Now, then, I am in a position to point out, as nearly as I know, the features of the new bill.

"Under the first general head, every party will be allowed to be represented in the three named classes of election officials. There was trouble about this detail. It was suggested that the chairman of each party should each appoint from his own party, a poll-holder, a Judge of Election and a Registrar. These are required to be intelligent men who can read. The trouble referred to by the lawyers was the non recognition of the State Chairman by the State as of official status. To remedy this, an oath will be administered to them and they will be created into a kind of a Board of Appointment, who will take the old selecting power of the Commissioners. Now in order for each party to be represented, we had to define a party. A party must have at least 30,000 voters. So that now there are three parties.

"Under the elimination of the Board of Canvassers, the judicial feature will be cancelled, from voting place to court, any contest to be settled by the production before the proper court of the box in the keeping of the clerk.

"Under the Preservation of the Ballot there will be, besides the box voted in, a companion-box, into which the ballots when counted will be put. This box will be sealed up and sent to the clerk of the Superior Court, to whom the returns, also will be sent. This clerk must, under the heavy penalty referred to, keep this box intact for twelve months, meanwhile sending the totals received to the Secretary of State.

"Taking up the 'inferior' heads under the source of power, and the appointment of officials, there will, as you see, be three of each kind of officials, and the registrars instead of serving thirty days before the election will serve only four days, thus saving expense and much trouble as a man may not wish to be at the mercy for thirty days of those registering.

"As to the day of voting, the polls may be closed at 4 o'clock, may be at sundown. This will be settled by the Legislature. The representation of each party, and the guarding of the ballots until any contest may be settled before a court will prevent the throwing out of any township.

"Now in the matter of collateral details, an account of all election expenses will have to be given by each candidate according to the New York law.

"The name, age and residence only of the voter will have to be given instead of the unnecessary and burdensome particulars under the present law.

"There will be three boxes and three ballots. Somebody suggested tw , but the constables should have separate tickets to prevent change of tickets in each township; the State officers, Congressmen, and judicial officers, will be on one ticket, and other candidates on the remaining ticket.

"From what State, Mr. Butler, did you get the idea of preserving the ballots for twelve months?"

"Three-fourths of the States preserve the ballots for times varying from a few months to many."

"Do any Southern States have this system?"

"I think not."

"Registration is for four consecutive Saturdays before election day. On the second Saturday before election day the registrars will hear challenges. If the registrars find a challenge is valid the voter is rejected.

The bill thus outlined by Mr. Butler will be submitted again to-morrow night, and will, it is expected, be introduced to the House on Tuesday.

The county government bill will be typewritten Monday night, and will be acted on as soon as possible.

"Why, Mr. Butler, "was the programme changed, the county government bill temporarily abandoned, and the election bill presented in its place?"

"Well, there was agreement on the Election bill, and disagreement on the County Government bill, and it was, therefore, to get the first out of the way for the second."

I took occasion during the conversation to ask Mr. Butler how he stood on the appropriation for the University.

"You can say that I am in favor of an annual reduction of the appropriation of 33⅓ per cent.

"The appropriation now being $30,000, would put me in favor of a yearly appropriation of $20,000. That is where I stand.

"Will there be any change in the personnel of the University or the Agricultural College after the manner of the Mahone regime in Virginia?"

"I do not think the Agricultural College will be touched, nor the University. This would be bad politics as well as bad patriotism."

A New Danger.

A great danger threatens the people of the South. An evil that is steadily growing, and unless checked will cause great misery and suffering. Liver Medicines, called by all sorts of names, are being sold to the druggist to be handed to the people when they call for Simmons Liver Regulator. Beware! There never has been more than one Simmons Liver Regulator on the market. Take nothing else. The person who tries to persuade you that anything else is just the same is not to be relied upon, nor is the dealer to be trusted who tries to sell you another article in its stead. You know what Simmons Regulator is, because it has done you good. No; dont be deceived into trying anything else. Wait until the Old Friend, Simmons Liver Regulator, has failed you, then will be time enough to try something else. Remember, Simmons Liver Regulator is what you want. It is put up only by J. H. Zeilin & Co., and a Red Z is on every package.

Now Is the Time.

The benefit to be derived from a good medicine in early spring is undoubted, but many people neglect taking any until the approach of warmer weather, when they will like a tender flower in a hot sun Something must be done to purify the blood, overcome that tired feeling and give necessary strength. Vacation is earnestly longed for, but many weeks, perhaps months, must elapse before rest can be indulged in. To impart strength, and to give a feeling of health and vigor throughout the system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems perfectly adapted to overcome that prostration caused by change of season, climate or life, and while it tones and sustains the system it purifies and renovates the blood.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Druggists.

Confidental Advice

to either sex, on delicate diseases. Large book sent sealed in plain envelope for 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Genuine Merit

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. To have perfect health, you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt and efficient. 25c.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1885.

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Thousands of Cures

Have been made of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Sores, Blotches and the most malignant blood and skin diseases by Botanic Blood Balm, the result of forty years experience of an eminent Scientific and conscientious physician. Send for book of wonderful cures, and learn which is the best remedy. Botanic Blood Balm stands at the head. Price only $1.00 per large bottle. For sale by druggists. Send for free book and learn wisdom. Address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga.—*Adv*

YOUNG MOTHERS

We Offer You a Remedy Which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"Mothers' Friend"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mothers' Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward, usual in such cases.—MRS. ANNIE GAGE, Baxter Springs, Kan.

☞ Sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of price, $1 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed Free. Sold by all Druggists.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FRANK THORNTON,

7, 9, 12 and 13 Hay Street.

"Prices Down to Zero."

Like the thermometer touching the lowest figures in years, we are confident that such values as we offer this week are unparalleled in the history of the dry goods trade of this town.

NICE QUALITY 10-4 SHEETING
WORTH 25c.
OUR PRICE 13½c.
BEST QUALITY 10-4 SHEETING
WORTH 40c.
OUR PRICE 18c.
1,000 BEST IMPORTED PLAIN WHITE
BED QUILTS WORTH $2.50.
OUR PRICE $1.19.
500 BEST AMERICAN PLAIN WHITE
BED QUILTS WORTH $2.00.
OUR PRICE 98c.
CELEBRATED "O. K." CORSETS
WORTH 75c. THE WORLD OVER.
OUR PRICE 48c.
THE GERMAN MILITARY CORSET
WORTH $1.50.
OUR PRICE 82c.
OUR LINE OF NO. 42 REGULATOR
50c. CORSETS.
OUR PRICE 33c.
ALL OUR FINE 65c. DRESS GOODS
FOR LADIES' WEAR IN ALL THE
NEW SHADES AND WEAVES
WE WILL SELL AT 35c.
OUR 85c. LINE OF ROUGH EFFECTS,
JUST THE THING FOR THIS
SEASON, TAKE YOUR
CHOICE AT 50c.
$1.25 LINE OF COVERT CLOTH,
CAMPBELL MIXTURES WILL
SELL FOR 75c.
25c. DRESS GOODS FOR 14c.
15c. DRESS GOODS FOR 9c.
$5.00 SHOES FOR $3.00.
$4.00 SHOES FOR $2.75.
$3.00 SHOES FOR $1.50.
$1.50 SHOES FOR 98c.

We only have about twenty-seven latest style Wraps left, you can take your choice for 50c. on the dollar.

$8.00 Cloaks for $4.00.

$10.00 Cloaks for $5.00.

$15.00 Cloaks for $7.50.

Frank Thornton

N. B. We wish to call special attention to a new shipment of White Goods just received. We show them in Dimity, Checked Nansook, Cross Barred Muslin, India Lawn, Victoria Lawn, P. K. and lots of new weaves and designs.

Our Dress Making is on the second floor.

FRANK THORNTON.

COMING!

Our Mr. Milton Ellwood with a Full Line of those Beautiful Columbia Bicycles for 1895.

HE WILL SHOW THEM AT SEDBERRY'S DRUG STORE.

All are invited to call and see them and take a ride.
The Columbia line range in price from $40 to $100, and in weight 15½ to 27 lbs.
We can suit all—young and old.
If you ride, why not ride the best?
The best is a *Columbia*.
The Columbia is the Standard Bicycle of the world—unequalled, unapproached.
Represented by

SEDBERRY BROS.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

P. S. See handbills for date of Mr. Ellwood's arrival.

SHIP YOUR

Eggs, Butter, Poultry

and other produce to

DAVIS, HILL & CO.,

308 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

YOU WILL RECEIVE HIGHEST CASH PRICES. WE BUY OUTRIGHT OR HANDLE ON COMMISSION.

"QUICK SALES AND PROMPT RETURNS." COMMISSION FOR HANDLING GOODS, FIVE PER CENT. "SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST."

Land and Immigration Agency.

Having arranged to advertise this section prominently before prospective emigrants North and West, I give this notice to all persons who have lands for sale at reasonable prices in large or small tracts to send to me

FULL DESCRIPTION OF SAME,

that I may list them.

FACTORY LOCATIONS, with or without water power, and all kinds of industrial enterprises a specialty

No cash required until lands are sold or parties located. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH,
MANAGER.
2-14-95 Fayetteville, N. C.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between J. A. Burns and Mike Folb, under the name and style of J. A. Burns & Co., in the conduct of a clothing and gents furnishing business on the south side of Person street in the city of Fayetteville, N. C., has been dissolved by mutual consent of the said parties.

Mr. Burns retires from the said business because of other business requiring his constant attention. All accounts due the said firm are payable to Mr. Folb, and all debts, if any, due by the firm will be paid by him. Thanking a generous public for a liberal share of business, we are, Respectfully,

J. A. BURNS.
Feb'y 8, 1895. MIKE FOLB.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. J. A. Burns in the firm heretofore known as J. A. Burns and Co., I beg to announce to the public that I will continue the clothing and gents furnishing business at the same old stand, and will at all times keep a stock of goods which for standard of elegance and worth cannot be surpassed, and at prices which defy competition. Respectfully, MIKE FOLB.

Having sold my interest in the business heretofore conducted under the name of J. A. Burns & Co., to Mr. Mike Folb, who will continue to conduct the business in his own name I beg to thank a generous public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the old firm, and bespeak a continuance of favors for Mr. Folb.

2-14-2t Respectfully, J. A. BURNS.

Old Stamps Wanted.

Old Postage Stamps from 1845 to 1870, (including Confederate stamps) also stamp collections. Used stamps on letters, or letter sheet preferred. Write Frederick W. Hunter, 79 Nassau Street, New York City.

Reference, Broadway National Bank.

Good Things!

SPICED PIG FEET, COD FISH,
POTATOES AND ONIONS,
MACARONI AND FULL CREAM CHEESE,
PICKLES, CABBAGE,
TURNIPS, BEANS, PEAS,
OAT FLAKES BY THE POUND,
SUGAR, COFFEE, BACON, LARD,
HAMS, HOMINY, FLOUR, MEAL,
FANCY ELGIN AND GILT EDGE BUTTER.
CANNED GOODS AND FRUITS

—AT—

C. W. ELLIOTT'S.

LADIES!

LOOK TO YOUR HOUSEKEEPING AND BUY YOUR SUPPLIES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

JUST RECEIVED:

Navy Beans, Split Peas, Prunes.
Smoked Bloaters, C. & B. Chow Chow, Ivory Soap.
Rolled Oats, Ground Pepper, Windsor Salt.
Figs. Plantation Java Coffee, Macaroni.
Okra and Tomatoes, Evaporated Apples.
Burton's Vanilla.
Plantation Cigars.

CALL AND GET A CUP OF BLACK SEAL BRAND TEA, SERVED HOT ANY TIME THIS WEEK.

A. S. HUSKE.

Peter Henderson & Co.'s Garden Seeds.

A FRESH AND FULL ASSORTMENT EMBRACING ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.

Henderson's seeds are used by truckers and careful, observant private gardeners because of their EXTRORDINARY RELIABILITY.

I again remind customers, in the habit of ordering direct that I will supply them at Henderson's prices to consumers, THUS SAVING THEM FREIGHT ON BULK SEEDS.

Buyers of moderate quantities will receive gratuitously their voluminous and handsome MANUAL, unequalled in its vegetable and floral display.

Henderson & Co refuse to put up any papers smaller than the 5 cent or full size, for which their wholesale price is very nearly *four times as much* as the smaller papers, sold by competing seed dealers, are offered at.

True economists in making their mall purchases of seeds will consider FIRST, QUALITY and next QUANTITY OF SEED rather than number of papers.

To meet a possible demand, (thus far hardly appreciable) for papers at lower prices, I have in stock a full assortment of small papers from the *old, reliable firm of* DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, which are offered at *one cent a paper.*

B. R. HORNE, Sole Agent
1-24-95 for Peter Henderson & Co

KODAK

FREE SAMPLE

—AT—

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON'S.

The most approved treatment for permanent cure of Headache and Neuralgic Pains—is also a speedy relief—is perfectly harmless and highly approved by Physicians who have seen the formula. Price 10 cents (two doses.)

KODAK

J. R. WILLIAMS. J. A. MOORE.

New Firm.

J. R. Williams & Co.,

BROKERS AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

—AGENTS FOR—

LOUISVILLE PACKING COMPANY.

Full line of Packing-house products always on hand.

"MAGNOLIA HAMS."
"SNOWFLAKE LARD," Etc.
Quality guaranteed. Give us a trial order.

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS (except Life) WRITTEN AT ESTABLISHED RATES.

1-31-95 4t

At King Brothers

YOU WILL FIND

"Buist's" Prize Medal Garden Seeds

Only 1 Cent a Paper.

The many who bought seed of us last season saved MONEY and were well pleased with result from seed. Those who buy of us this season will save *more money,* and we guarantee every paper to be *New Fresh Seed.*

WE CARRY A LARGE STOCK OF

—Drugs, Seeds and Tobbaco,—

and are leaders in price and quality of goods. Call at our store or send us your order by mail.

Yours truly,

KING BROTHERS,
Next Door to Post Office.
Druggists and Seedmen,
Fayetteville, N. C.

WANTED.

A loan of $1,200 for three years—8 per cent interest, payable monthly or quarterly. First-class real estate as security.

Address BOX 173,
2-7-95 3t Fayetteville, N. C.

ECZEMA From early childhood until I was grown my family spent a fortune trying to cure me of this disease. I visited Hot Springs, and was treated by the best medical men, but was not benefited. **FROM** When all things had failed I determined to try S. S. S., and in four months was entirely cured. The terrible Eczema was gone, not a sign of it left; my general health built up, and I have never had any return of the disease. **CHILDHOOD** I have since recommended S. S. S. to a number of friends for skin diseases, and have never yet known a failure to cure. GEO. W. IRWIN, Irwin, Pa.

S.S.S. Never fails to cure, even after all other remedies have. Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG.

Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works.

LOW TARIFF

PRICES

—ON—

FURNITURE.

Call and examine my Stock.

Suits from $8.00 UP.

Bedsteads, Bureaus,
Washstands, Chairs,
Tables, Lounges,
Hall Racks, Safes,
Bed Springs,

—AND—

HOME-MADE MATRESSES

A SPECIALTY.

Very respectfully,

J. H. ROBINSON, JR.

B.B.B. Always Cures.

.....Botanic Blood Balm

The Great Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Eating and Spreading Sores, Eruptions, and all SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. Made from the prescription of an eminent physician who used it with marvelous success for 40 years, and its continued use for fifteen years by thousands of grateful people has demonstrated that it is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new rich blood, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties.

WRITE FOR BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent freight paid by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For sale by

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

for

Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains,
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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First District—E T Snipes, r; Thos White, p.
Second D—H E McCaskey, p; J B Parsons, p.
Third—C W Mitchell, d.
Fourth—Dr I E Green, d.
Fifth—Dr W P Mercer, d.
Sixth—A S Forbs, p.
Seventh—J C Bellamy, p; J T B Hoover, p.
Eighth—J M Mewborn, p; E L Franks, p.
Ninth—B F Aycock, d; LaFayette Smith, d.
Tenth—F B Rice, r.
Eleventh—C A Cook, r.
Twelfth—Rev H N Norris, p.
Thirteenth—E S Abell, d.
Fourteenth—I W Taylor, p; John E Fowler, p.
Fifteenth—Augustus Shaw, r; J L Long, r.
Sixteenth—Warren Carver, r.
Seventeenth—A J Dalby, p.
Eighteenth—Stephen A White, r; W G Stephens, p.
Nineteenth—A W Wicker, p.
Twentieth—W R Lindsay, p.
Twenty-first—Ogden A Starbuck, r.
Twenty-second—W J Adams, d.
Twenty-third—E R Hurley, p; J M Sanders, p.
Twenty-fourth—William Moody, p.
Twenty-fifth—W C Dowd, d.
Twenty-sixth—J F Westmoreland, p; S W Wall, p.
Twenty-seventh—A C Sharp, r.; B R Brown, r.
Twenty-eighth—S E Marshall, r.
Twenty-ninth—A Y Sigmon, r.; W E White, p.
Thirtieth—W H Farthing, r.
Thirty-first—Samuel J Black, r.; A J Dula, p.
Thirty-second—J Y Hamrick, p.; J B Fortune, r.;
Thirty-third—J M Moody, r.; Rev John Ammons, p.
Thirty-fourth—J M Candler, r.
Thirty-fifth—R L Herbert, p.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance County, Dr J W McCauley, r.
Alleghany, R C Higgins, d.
Alexander, William C Linney, p.
Anson, L D Robinson, d.
Ashe, J B Hopkins, r.
Beaufort, T B Hooker, d.
Bertie, A S Rascoe, d.
Bladen, R S White, p.
Brunswick, W W Drew, p.
Buncombe, V S Lusk, r.; Geo Burnham, r.
Burke, Samuel Huffman, r.
Cabarrus, A F Hileman, p.
Camden, ——, ——, r
Caswell, Calvin J Smith, (col.) r.
Carteret, E L Duncan, r.
Catawba, Lee R Whitener, p.
Chatham, J E Bryan, p.; A M Self, r.
Craven, R P Williams, r.
Cherokee, A A Campbell, r.
Chowan, W H Leary, p.
Clay, J A Buckhanan, p.
Cleveland, Rev L L Smith, p.
Columbus, H M Harrelson, d.
Cumberland, J B Currie, p; Z Taylor, p.
Currituck, W H Gallop, d.
Caldwell, J L Nelson, d.
Dare, J B Etheridge, d.
Davidson, Z V Walser, r.
Davie, W R Ellis, r.
Durham, W G Vickers, p.
Duplin, F M Keathley, p.
Edgecombe, J H Baker, d; W O Howard, d.
Forsyth, Edgar Linebaek, r.; J W Spense, p.
Franklin, J F Mitchell, p.
Gaston, —— Harris, p.
Gates, L L Smith, d.
Graham, J W King, d.
Granville, A A Lyon, d.; S J H Mayer, r.
Green: S G Mewborn, d.
Guilford: R G Chileutt, r; J M Sutton, r.
Halifax: M Grizzard, d; J House, d.
Harnett: Neill McLeod, p.
Haywood: W T Lee, d.
Henderson: H G Ewart, r.
Hertford: B B Winborne, d.
Hyde: John G Harris, p.
Iredell: Lerow Morrow, p.; T M Stikeleather, p;
Jackson: Jas R Thomas, d.
Johnston: Dr J W Vick, d; Rufus Saunders, d.
Jones: J A Smith, d.
Lenoir: C S Wooten, p.
Lincoln: J F Reinhardt, d.
McDowell: L P Crawford, d.
Macon: J Frank Ray, d.
Madison: W G Hunter, r
Martin: M T Lawrence, d.
Mecklenburg: J D McCall, d; J T Kell, d; J G Andrews, d.
Mitchell: S J Turner, r.
Montgomery: J A Reynolds, p.
Moore: E J Harrington, d.
Nash: M C Strickland, p.
New Hanover: Herbert McClammy, d; George Z French, r.
Northampton: R B Peebles, d.
Onslow: Rudolph Duffy, d.
Orange: J A Cheek, r.
Pamlico: Louis G Daniels, d.
Pasquotank: W G Pool, r.
Pender: —— Ward, d.
Perquimans: J R Darden, r.
Person: Stephen P Gentry, p.
Polk: J B Turner, r.
Pitt: Jno T Phillips, p; Ed V Cox, r.
Randolph: J W Bean, r; E C Phillips, p.
Richmond: J D Yates, p; J E McLean, p.
Robeson: J F Payne, D D Carlyle, d.
Rockingham: J A Walker, p; F G McKinney, p.
Rowan: D R Julian, d; J H McKenzie.
Rutherford: M H Flack, p.
Sampson: R M Crumpler, p.; C H Johnson, p.
Stanly: R L Smith, d.
Stokes: R G Petree, r.
Surry: W H Norman, p.
Swain: John S Woodard, d.
Transylvania: E A Aiken, r.
Tyrrell: Abner Alexander, r.
Union: R L Stevens, d.
Vance: M M Peace, r.
Wake: J H Young, r; A L Davis, r.; J J Bagwell, p.
Warren: S A Williams, p.
Washington: J D Bateman, r.
Watauga: L H Michael, r.
Wayne: W C Monroe, d; John H Edwards, d.
Wilkes: J P Elledge, r; J R Henderson, r.
Wilson: Jonathan Tomlinson, d.
Yancey: J H Higgins, d.
Yadkin: J W Crummell, r.

Oh! woman fair, that you are heir
To many a woe, alas, we know;
And through the world you often go
With weary step, and sad and slow.
When of your ills you rid might be,
By using that safe remedy;
"F. P., F. P., F. P., F. P."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has rescued many a perilled life. It is especially prepared for women. It is the only remedy of its class, sold by medicine dealers, under a *positive guarantee*, to cure or money returned. This guarantee has been faithfully carried out by the manufacturers for many years. Cures "Female Weakness," displacements of pelvic organs, irregularities and painful periods.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM High Grade Tobacco AND ABSOLUTELY PURE

FOR SALE.

—ALL OF MY—

REAL ESTATE

IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY

—AND IN THE—

CITY of FAYETTEVILLE,

IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR SALE.

A. G. BRADY,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

12-6-94 tf

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LIME, HAIR AND NAILS.

Builders will do well to see us.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Money Made Easily and Rapidly.

READ THIS AND THINK IT OVER!

We want 100 men who have energy and grit. We will give them a situation in which they can make money rapidly—the labor being light and employment the year round. Requires no capital or great education. Some of our best salesmen are country boys. Young men or old will do. Remuneration is quick and sure. We have need for 100 men within the next 30 days. Do not waste time, but write at once to H. C. HUDGINS & CO., Publishers, Atlanta, Ga.

1-24-95 4t

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor of the will of Angus McLean, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them to me on or before January 4th, 1896, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. LAUCHLIN McDONALD,

Jan'y 4, 1895—6t Executor.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York Wilmington, N. C.

—AND—

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,

At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

SOUTH PORTLAND .....Saturday, Feb. 9
CROATAN.....Saturday, Feb. 16

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN.....Saturday, Feb. 9
SOUTH PORTLAND.....Saturday, Feb. 16

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, Feb. 5
SOUTH PORTLAND.....Tuesday, Feb. 12

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES

Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
BOOK OF VALUABLE INFORMATION FREE.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

Does This Hit You?

The management of the **Equitable Life Assurance Society** in the Department of the Carolinas, wishes to secure a few Special Resident Agents. Those who are fitted for this work will find this

A Rare Opportunity

It is *work*, however, and those who succeed best in it possess character, mature judgment, tact, perseverance, and the respect of their community. Think this matter over carefully. There's an unusual opening for somebody. If it fits you, it will pay you. Further information on request.

W. J. Roddey, Manager,
Rock Hill, S. C.

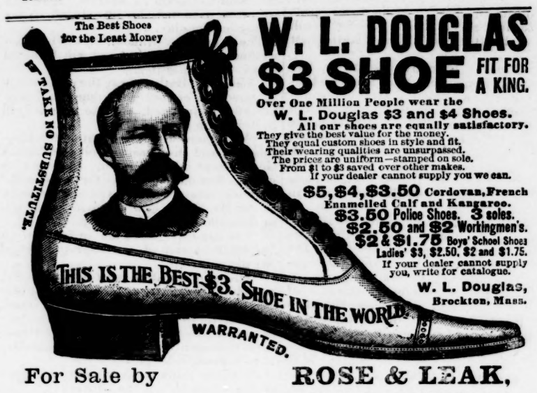
A Cotton Fertilizer.

Purchase only such fertilizers for cotton which contain at least 3 to 4% actual potash.

For Corn, Fertilizers should contain 6% Potash.

Poor results are due entirely to deficiency of Potash.

We will gladly send you our pamphlets on the Use of Potash. They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FIT FOR A KING.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 and $4 Shoes. All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform—stamped on sole. From $1 to $3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

$5, $4, $3.50 Cordovan, French Enamelled Calf and Kangaroo.
$3.50 Police Shoes. 3 soles.
$2.50 and $2 Workingmen's.
$2 & $1.75 Boys' School Shoes
Ladies' $3, $2.50, $2 and $1.75.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue.

W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by ROSE & LEAK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars.

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

King of all Bicycles. The Monarch Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine fully warranted

Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship. . . .

5 Styles

Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

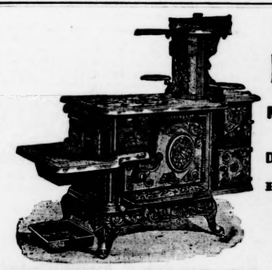
Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue—A work of Art.

Monarch Cycle Company,

Retail Salesroom, 280 Wabash Ave. Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

E. J. HALE, Jr., Agent,

Fayetteville, N. C.



SHEPPARD'S EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

MADE FROM PURE PIG IRON

Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL

All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

Twenty different sizes and kinds.

Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS., Fayetteville, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In the Superior Court—Before the Clerk.

J. L. Andrews, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of Bernard Plummer dec'd,

against

Cora E. Buckingham, W. J. Buckingham, Alice Andrews, J. L. Andrews, Jr., Carrie Plummer, Hallie Plummer, Wright Plummer, Henry Plummer, Lee Plummer and Ida Plummer, heirs-at-law.

NOTICE.

The defendants, Carrie Plummer Hallie Plummer, Wright Plummer, Henry Plummer, Lee Plummer and Ida Plummer, above named, will take notice that a proceeding, entitled as above, has been commenced before the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, by J. L. Andrews, Jr., administrator of the estate of Bernard Plummer, dec'd, by petition filed in said office, asking for an order to sell the real estate belonging to the said estate, to make assets to pay debts due by said estate.

The said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of said Superior Court on or before the 28th day of February, 1895, at His office in the Court House in said County, and answer or demur to the said petition, now on file in said office, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

This January 16th, 1895

CYRUS MURPHY.

1-17-95 6w Clerk Superior Court.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. A. Lambeth,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Rear Hotel LaFayette

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap Cash system.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL'Y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Jan. 27th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:58 "
Leave Sanford,	12:18 p. m.
Leave Climax,	2:20 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:35 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:13 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:04 "
Leave Climax,	1:22 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:28 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Eayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	6:30 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	8:07 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:15 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:10 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:46 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:10 "
Leave Red Springs,	6:02 "
Leave Maxton,	6:38 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:55 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:32 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:45 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Climax,	4:00 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:40 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R for Winston Salem. Train No. 15 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.		No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	.....	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	.....	6 00
Leave Wilson..	2 03	11 03	.....	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 52	.....	.....
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	.....	.....

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.	.....	A. M.
Leave Wilson..	2 08	.....	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	2 55	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	.....	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	.....	10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.		No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	.....	P. M.	.....
Leave Florence	8 15	.....	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	.....	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	.....	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....	.....

	No. 48 Daily.		
	P. M.	.....	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	.....	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	.....	P. M.	P. M.	.....
Leave Wilson...	1 30	.....	11 20	10 32	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	11 15	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	.....	12 02	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	.....	12 54	.....	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M.. Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with mains line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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